Hong Kong and Singapore

ESTABLISHED 1887

EMS Talks Extended; Trading Is Suspended

By Axel Krause

nal Herald Tribune PARIS — After failing to agree on a realignment of the European Monetary System in two days of tense negotiations, finance ministers of the European Community Sunday postponed further discussions until Monday and ordered official trading of their currencies

It was the first time that realignment talks, normally beld on week-ends, have extended to a working day, monetary officials said. The danger of the Brussels meeting on the four-year-old currency system collapsing threatened to cause a major political crisis.

Although the trading on official foreign exchange markets in the 10 EC member nations was ordered suspended, banks were to be open for commercial transactions, offi-

The finance ministers and central bankers agreed on the need to avoid intervening in EMS currencies while the talks were continuing in Brussels, according to France's finance minister, Jacques Delors.

The ministerial meetings in Brussels, which began Saturday after-noon with the aim of realigning EMS currencies and examining other monetary issues, were marked by acrimonious discussion and wide disagreement, officials

The tensions were expected to cloud the atmosphere of a two-day summit meeting of EC leaders beginning in Brussels Monday, EC officials said.

Mr. Delors, acting in close telephone consultation with President sions. Repeatedly — and in menac-ing tones — he urged West Germa-ment was formed in June 1981. ny to revalue the Deutsche mark as He announced his decision as part of a broader realignment of finance ministers met in Brussels to the EMS currencies. He also work out a realignment of Europewarned throughout the weekend an currencies. The outcome of the that if no agreement were reached, talks will partly determine the poli-france would withdraw its curcies of France's expected new cabi-

rency from the system.

Mr. Delors is widely regarded in

Mr. Mitterrand's decision on any to consult their governments about cabinet changes would be linked its provisions before reconvening. with the outcome of the Brussels

"Although there are some signs of compromise, it looks extremely difficult right now, because a fail-

Foreign exchange dealers predict confusion in the market. Page 15.

ure of these talks and France's withdrawal [from the EMS] could plunge the Common Market into a serious political crisis," a senior European Commission official said Sunday. He add: "Most of us are hopeful that a solution will be found by Monday."

Echoing that view, West Germany's finance minister. Gerhard ish kroner remaining unchanged or Stoltenberg, who chaired the meet-revalued by I percent. ing, said at a news conference Sunhad been introduced. He declined pound also was being considered, to disclose details but said that the diplomats said.

The situation reached by Sunday afternoon showed that the dis-

cussions can be continued tomorrow, and we hope to reach an agreement." Mr. Stoltenberg said. According to senior Belgian and Italian officials, the compromise proposal being prepared for Mon-day's meeting would involve a de-valuation of the franc by 2 to 2.5 percent and a revaluation of the mark by 5 to 5.5 percent. These re-ports were not confirmed by

French or West German officials. EC diplomats also said that the Dutch guilder might be revalued hy about 4 percent in the proposed ealignment, with the Belgian and Luxembourg francs and the Dan-

A 3-to-4 percent devaluation of that a compromise proposal the Italian lira and of the Irish

Deutsche Bundesbank, appearing at the same news conference, emphasized that suspension of fixings in the markets and mandatory interventions by central banks were being suspended for one day only. EC sources said that this included the London exchange market, even though the British pound is not part of the system linking the eight currencies comprising the EMS.

Belgium's finance minister, Willy de Clercq, said that "the closure of the markets won't last lone." He added that he did not think currency speculation would be "too serious" outside the EC markets notably in Hong Kong, Tokyo and New York, where he said trading in EMS currencies would likely be in small amounts. Mr. de Clercq said he expected an agreement by

noon Monday. Since 1979, when the EMS was launched to facilitate monetary co-(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

U.S. Aides Say Rowny Job Is Imperiled

France's finance minister, Jacques Delors, center, sur-rounded by reporters Sunday outside the building in Brus-discussed realignment of the European Monetary System.

By Hedrick Smith

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - Senior administration officials have said that they thought Edward L. Rowny would not be able to carry on as chief strategic-arms negotiator be-cause of disputes over a private memorandum attributed to him that criticizes his colleagues in the Arms Control and Disarmament

This has left the negotiating team in a pretty untenable situation," one high official said Friday. It's going to be difficult for them to conduct those negotiations to: gether." His comments were echood by other officials.

ported to have warned the White House that the faror on Capitol. folman as director of the

"Rowny could take Adelman down with him," a Senate Republican leadership source said.

Talking about the vote on Mr. Senator Gary Hart of Colorado, who is seeking the Democratic presidential nomination, called for the resignation of Mr. Rowny, a ca-Alaska Republican who is majority whip, said Friday: "It's unfor-tunate that he's been held to answer for a memo he didn't prepare. That memo has clouded the issue. It will be a very close vote. We may get to a vote."

"I'm not happy with the memo," he replied. "I'm not happy with the way it's been handled."

Rowny's handling of the strategicarms negotiations even before the

Senate Republicans quoted present case. of effort to install Ken- ment officials, identified one as a Mr. Reagan-CIA officer and urged that two Some officials said there was a top officials on the negotiating Democrats be barred from contin- dramatic difference in the opera- team was praised as "solid."

reer army officer who is now in his

first diplomatic post. While Secretary of State George P. Shultz voiced "full confidence in have to go a very long time until we Ambassador Rowny' Friday and were followed by many correcet to a vote."

through his spokesman, John
Asked whether Mr. Rowny Hughes, other State Department should be dismissed, he looked un-comfortable. and arms control agency officials said privately that there had been high-level dissatisfaction with Mr.

White House officials as trying at One administration official said all, costs to avoid having Mr. there had been some discussion Rowny called to testify before the several months ago at top levels of Hill over Mr. Roway's momoranthill over Mr. Roway's momorandam, which criticized 18 govern- original dation was ever taken to cording to those who have read the

servers at the arms talks in Geneva. of diplomatic reporting of Mr. On Thursday, one of the two, Rowny and Paul H. Nitze, who heads the parallel but separate talks on intermediate-range nuclear

> "Nitze's cahles come back on time and they're informative and concise," one official said. "His entire operation is professional." He said Mr. Rowny's cables were late

Another concern reportedly discussed by senior State Department and Pentagon officials was Mr. Rowny's personal relationships with other members of the negoti-

In his memorandum to Mr. Adelman, he criticized three of his memorandum. Only one of the five

Foreign Trade Minister **Quits French Cabinet**

PARIS - Foreign Trade Minis-France's Socialist government, resigned Sunday amid speculation that a major shake-up in the 22month-old administration might

Mr. Jobert, 61, who also served François Mitterrand, emerged as a in Gaullist administrations, was key figure in the weekend discus-

Remarks by Finance Minister Paris as a potential successor to Jacques Delors and a round of Asked about an imminent cabinet Paris indicated President François reshuffle, Michel Vanzelle, the Mitterrand might order a reshuffle, kenness and acid humor, had often French presidential spokesman, which could include a change of used strong terms to denounce the

prime minister. Mr. Mitterrand is to deliver a nationwide television ter Michel Johert, a semior figure in address Wednesday night and might announce any changes then.

Mr. Jobert said he had decided to quit because he had never been entrusted with powers sufficient to ensure a coherent and effective pol-

> As trade minister, Mr. Jobert has carried responsibility for France's huge trade deficit, regarded by the administration as the country's principal economic weakness. along with an inflation rate of more than 9 percent.

A new cabinet is expected to be announced, along with a package of austerity measures aimed at curhing demand for imports and dampening inflation without driving unemployment up from its relatively low level of two million.

Mr. Jobert, known for outspo-



Michel Jobert

deficit and express frustration over his duties.

One of five ministers of state in the 43-member cahinet, he has symbolized a centrist sector of French political life outside the orbit of the main panies.

He formed his own grouping, the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



King Hussein of Jordan in London.

Hussein Is Pessimistic On Talks With Israel

By Peter Osnos

F. 44.

Weshington Post Service
LONDON — King Hussein of Jordan has virtually ruled out the passibility of joining peace talks with Israel unless the United States sharply increases pressure on the Begin government to modify its stance on West Bank settlements and to withdraw from Lebanon. In a meeting with reporters Saturday, Hussein discussed his position in considerable detail. He said that "current Israels attitudes are most discouraging" and that.
"American credibility is passing

through a difficult test." Later the king met with the U.S. special envoy to the Middle East, Philip C. Habib, who reported on Last week's Washington visit of Fureign Misnister Yitzhak Shanni of Israel. Mr. Habib was said to be probing for signs of flevibility by thissen, on whether he would join this said. talks with Israel.

There appears to be little, if any. Novement on that score, judging from the king's public comments, although he did indicate that he may make a more definitive state-ment soon. Within a few days." he said, "we will know where we

Hussein confirmed that he would have "critical talks" in Amman sometime this week with the Palestine Liberation Organization leader. Yasser Arafat, about prospects for the king to serve as a spokesman for Palestinian interests m negotiations with the Israelis. progress toward such negotiations appeared to be slight, whatever the outcome of the Hussein-Azafat

"Israel has not contributed in any form" toward opening the way for talks to resolve the issue of a Palestinian homeland, Hussein said. "Whereas the Arab position is positive, the Israeli position is neg-

On Sunday in Jerusalem, Mr. Habib met with Mr. Shamir to discuss the latest U.S. proposals on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, United Press International reported.

[Before the meeting, Prime Minister Menachem Begin, Mr. Shamir and other top ministers discussed the U.S. ideas. The ministerial session followed the weekly cabinet meeting in which Mr. Shamir refused to divulge details of the U.S. proposals, fearing leaks to the media. UPI quoted Israeli radio as

tration's proposal for establishment of a Palestinian entity on the PLO officials. Hussein went out of West Bank and Gaza Strip in asso- his way Saturday in praising the ciation with Jordan. But he said British, stressing that the strains that the United States had failed to caused by that dispute are over. A create conditions under which the leading Palestinian academic, who Reagan plan could serve even as a is not a member of the PLO, had starting point for negotiations.

"Unfortunately." King Hussein team. said, "the facts are we are way be-hind schedule on the American of Britain and other government side in terms of the goals set for the spokesmen. commenting after the cent attacks against members of majority in a joint session of the But the likelihood of meaningful beginning of this year: Total with- talks Friday, expressed sympathy



Philip C. Habib, the U.S. Middle East envoy, talks to reporters in London after his meeting with King Hussein.

drawal of foreign forces from Leb- for the Arab stance. The net effect-

ating new settlements on the West
Bank, which he asserted had doumarily because of what is regarded bled since last September.

Unless the United States can make headway on those two mat-ters with Israel, "it is obvious," he said, that talks on a broader settlement cannot get started. "We are hoping that [the United States] will contribute towards enhancing its credibility" by pressing Israel for concessions, he said.

King Hussein was in London as head of an Arab delegation meeting with British officials.

Last fall, the king led an Arab League delegation bere for similar The time repeated his qualified meetings that were called off be-"welcome" of the Reagan adminis- cause of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's refusal to meet with been included in the Arah league

anon,"

Of the uncertings was to underscore

He also criticized the failure of
U.S. policy to stop Israel from creside in the Middle East conflict. here as Israeli intransigence on the Lebanon withdrawal and settlements issues.

King Hussein also met Saturday

with a Lebanese delegation headed by Foreign Minister Elie Salem. ■ PLO Calls for Resistance The PLO Executive Committee

has decided to "reinforce the popular resistance by all possible means" in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza. The Associated Press reported from Tunis Saturday. In a communiqué, the PLO said

that it had "charged the specialized carrying out" the decision. The communique gave no further details. The PLO information chief,

m Beirut." He was referring to rethe multinational force.

Is Dissolved; Of Solidarity in Private Meeting Elections Set

BANGKOK — King Bhumibol Adulyadej of Thailand dissolved the House of Representatives over the weekend and called a general election for April 18 to prevent what his prime minister said could

be violent political conflicts. The move followed a major setback Wednesday for the Thai army chief. General Arthit Kamlangek, who had sponsored a legislative attempt to change the constitution and keep the appointed, militarydominated Senate from going out of existence.

Because of the amendment's rejection, transitional provisions written into the constitution in 977 are to remain in effect.

Under those provisions, the Senate is to lose its right to participate in choosing the prime minister, in no-confidence motions and on the budget after April 21. The Senate is to be phased out over several years. as its members' terms expire.

Several politicians, including for-mer Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj, leader of the Social Action Party, the largest in the legislature, said the transitional clauses would be unaffected by the king's announce-

In dissolving the House on the advice of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda, the king said Saturday that the legislature's action last week would bring "unrest and violence to the political, economic and social life of the country" and "dis-

rupt democracy. Some Thai politicians speculated Saturday night that the king's order might be the first of several government decrees to affect a "silent coup" in favor of the army.

Mr. Prem, a former army chief, depends on General Arthit for his power. The general rescued him from an attempted coup by young officers on April 1, 1981.

The election, originally scheduled for June 22, is to be based on votes for individual candidates. rather than a party-list system. The list system was to come into effect

Army-backed members of the Ahmed Abderrahmane, said that legislature had tried Wednesday to the Executive Committee had also retain the provisional clauses of the vigorously denounced the aggres constitution, trading off the voting sion perpetrated against members system that most parties favored in of the Italian and American con exchange for a military presence in tingents of the multinational force the Senate for another four years.

Thai House Walesa Confers With Leadership

By John Kifner New York Times Service WARSAW - Lech Walesa has met in private for nearly five hours with other leaders of Solidarity, his outlawed independent trade union. The meeting was the first that he is known to have had with the leaders of the movement, whose activities were halted by the imposition of

martial law in December 1981. The meeting Saturday followed a declaration by Mr. Walesa that he was now ready to use stronger protest tactics, such as strikes and hunger strikes. On the previous weekend, protests erupted in sever-al cities, including Gdansk, the birthplace of Solidarity, but were quickly broken up by the police.

The meeting, held in St. Martin's might have been the scheduled visit Church which has been a center of in June of Pope John Paul II. aid for interned Solidarity activists. lasted five hours. The gathering was conducted in an atmosphere of secrecy and it was difficult to say

how many people were present. Journalists watching in the area recognized many Solidarity figures from Warsaw, Gdansk, Szczecin and other cities. The participants declined to speak with the report-

"It's nothing just a friendly meeting," Mr. Walesa said with a wink as he left,

The length of the meeting sug-.

Mr. Walesa, who was released in November after 11 months of solitary internment, has yet to make a major political move. He announced plans to make a speech in Gdansk in December, but was detained for the day.

Although the authorities have the upper hand, the emotions that spurred about 10 million people to embrace Solidarity are still held. The difficulty for activists is finding viable tactics.

Mr. Walesa arrived here at noon

for the ostensible reason of greet-The length of the meeting sug-gested that the activists might have been discussing tactics in light of the crackdown. Another topic the saint they are named for.

Soviet to Screen Taped Reports Sent by U.S. Networks in Moscow

By John F. Burns New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Correspondents for the American television networks have been told by the Soviet Soviet television personnel in the Soviet television personnel in the Secure of flight schedules and authoriues that incoming and out-going videotapes will be screened at the Moscow airport before per-mission is given for their shipment to and from the West.

Previously, videotape destined for U.S. networks has been subject to clearance only when American crews have transmitted it via satellite link from Moscow.

When that route has been taken. Soviet officials have required notification of the subject matter, but generally have not asked for screenings before transmission.

The Moscow bureau of CBS News was told by the Foreign Ministry on Friday that tapes sched-uled to be carried to Paris on Sunday by a network correspondent airport at least four hours before flight time to allow for screening by customs officials.

Video cassettes delivered to the airport Thursday by NBC News were held for several hours before being released, and missed the flight on which they were to have

The CBS tapes included recordings of "The CBS Evening News" and recent footage of a Soviet heart operation. NBC's tapes were described by a spoke man as file material posing no problem for the

A spokesman for the U.S. Em-bassy said a formal protest would signers to allow reporters to Soviet television personnel in the United States would be considered. Van Gordon Sauter, president of CBS News, sent a protest to the Soviet ambassador in Washington, Anatoly F. Dohrynin, calling the Soviet restriction "a clear case of

censorship." Mr. Sauter said the Soviet action was a violation of the Helsinki and 33 other countries in 1975.

Because of flight schedules and to New York once they arrive in Western Europe, correspondents broadcasts have to send their tapes aboard flights leaving Moscow by late afternoon.

With the four-hour advance re-Agreement on Security and Coop- quired under the new rule, they eration in Europe, signed by the sould have to complete their work Soviet Union, the United States by lunchtime, a time when many major stories are still developing.

INSIDE

■ William D. Ruckelshaus, the first administrator of EPA, is said to agree "in principle" to return to the Washington environmental agency as its new chief.

■ Weapons are flowing in 10 El Salvador surreputiously by air in numbers "considerably above anything we've seen before," a U.S. official said in Washington.

Russia and Libya, in a Moscow meeting, agreed on a treaty of friendship, and attacked U.S. moves.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ Bankers are worried that the debt rescue operations for Mexico. Brazil and Argentina are about to unravel.

■ OPEC's fragile accord will probably face its first major test soon, when Britain makes a new oil price proposal.

The Japanese describe their economy today as "crawling along at the bottom." But not all the news is bad. Profile of an industrial

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

PARIS - In European elections, people vote in droves. This month in West Germany, 89.1 percent of the registered voters cast hallots. Turnout exceeded 79 percent in the second round of French municipal elecnons. March 13. Nor is the phenomenon confined to Europe; in Australia, more than 90 percent of eligible voters got to the polls on March 5.

In comparison, the 53.95 percent turnout in the 1980 U.S. presidential election — the lowest in 32 years - looks anemic. Why do free elections in other countries excite and involve the citizenry so much more than they seem to in the United States? The question is debated by political scientists and there are disagreements about the comparability of Europe-

Ivor Crewe of the University of Essex in Britain has ranked the United States 27th in turnout among 28 countries that have voted regularly since 1945. In Europe, only Switzerland's rate was as low. Some of the differences are easily explained. In countries with 90 percent turnout, voting usually is compulsory and nonparticipants face fines. In Italy, where voting is not compulsory. Mr. Crewe noted that "DID NOT VOTE" stamped on a citizen's identification papers amounts to a bureaucratic scarlet letter.

In Europe, turnout is a percentage of registered votless great than they seem."

For example, official results in French municipal elections March 13 showed 79.7 percent of registered voters taking part. But 11.3 percent of the potential voters were not registered. Revising the figures along U.S. lines, the French turnout, although still impres-

sive for municipal elections, drops to 69 percent. Richard C. Moe at the Congressional Research Service in Washington contends that when the comparison is limited to registered voters, "our turnout is equal to or better than Europe's." The larger "potential voter" group, he added, includes illegal aliens and felons not eligible to vote.

Most political scientists agreed, in telephone interviews, that Europe's participation lead over the Unit-ed States is overstated, but they contended that arguments such as Mr. Moe's go too far. Mr. Crewe and others note that in many democracies voters are automatically registered when they reach voting age.

Registration lists are far more complete elsewhere ers but the U.S. percentage is based on a much larger than in the United States, and voters in other democnot. Therefore, Mr. Parodi said, "the differences are rights. For Mr. Moe, on the other hand, the right not less great than they seem."

> high turnouts outside the United States. Many Euro- thus make it more likely that a single vote will carry pean countries make voting easy by bolding elections weight on Sundays. Italians vote on Saturdays and Sundays.

land, they may vote anywhere in the country, including polling places at race tracks.

Then there are the sociological and political explanations. Mr. Crewe argues that U.S. turnout is low because you lack a proper trade union movement allied with a major party. He noted that parties with ues to other institutions — labor parties allied with unions or Christian Democrats allied with the Roman Catholic Church — get belp from these institutions in turning out the faithful.

Walter Dean Burnham at the Massachusetts Insti- democracy.

There are other reasons for the discrepancy. Jean-Luc Parodi, a political scientist and consultant for the Institut Français d'Opinion Publique, says that U.S. and not on the state, said Curris Gans, director of the absence of a European-style Social Democratic turnout looks lower because of the way they are reckoned.

the Committee for the Study of the American Electorate.

The Committee for the Study of the American Electorate.

Party that would forcefully represent the interests of
the poor and of hlue-collar workers — and thus hring them to the polls.

Other political scientists contend that European group - everyone 18 years old and up, registered or racies have to go to much less trouble to exercise their parties cover a broader range of opinion than do Republicans and Democrats in the United States. Countries with proportional representation - allotting Other technical factors are often cited to explain seats in national legislatures even to splinter groups -

Austin Ranney of the American Enterprise Institute In Australia, voters can show up at any polling has a simpler explanation. Americans, he says, are place in their state to cast their ballot. In New Zea- asked to vote in too many elections. "Switzerland, which many people say is the most democratic country in the world, also has a turnout rate comparable with ours," be said. "And Switzerland, like the United States, has many more elections and referendums than other countries.

> Americans usually have more than one election -a primary and a general - each year, Mr. Ranney said. They often must choose candidates for 20 or 30 offices and also decide referendum questions. Too much voting, according to this view, may be a bad thing for

World Jewry Meeting French Upset Asks Soviet Reforms

By David K. Shipler

New York Times Service
JERUSALEM — Delegates to the World Conference on Soviet Jewry have adopted a declaration here calling on the Soviet Union to take four steps of liberalization: Reopen the gates to emigration; release imprisoned Jewish activists; end what it called governmentsponsored anti-Semitism and stop what it described as the persecution of Jews who want to practice their faith and preserve their cul-

At the three-day conference, the third since the emigration move-ment began in 1971, the 1,500 delegates from 32 countries also issued a pledge to Jewish activists in the Soviet Union.

They said: "We take upon ourselves a personal vow that your
struggle is our struggle that the said the scaled inter-Amicus, would also take up
cases in South Africa, Latin America and elegation. struggle is our struggle, that we are at one with you in your dreams and aspirations.

After a decade in which about 270,000 Jews were allowed to leave, the Soviet authorities have cut the flow of émigrés to a trickle. In January and February, only 207 Jews arrived in Vienna from the Soviet Union. Conference organizers said that as of the end of 1982, their records showed that the authorities had denied exit visas to 2,906 families made up of 9,310 individuals.

Public figures attending the meeting included Jeane J. Kirkpameeting included Jeane J. Kirkpa-trick, the U.S. representative at the U.S.-Soviet relations. United Nations; Simone Veil, former president of the European Parliament; prominent lawyers, judges and district attorneys from the United States and Europe, and 41 members of legislatures from Italy, Israel, Britain, the Netherlands. Panama France Belgium Spain, Mexico, Austria, Sweden and the United States.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin to be in ill bealth. of Israel, addressing the closing session, said Thursday that the So- sure you that my commitment to viet Union should take note "that Anatoli's cause is unwavering, and the free world does care, stands to- that I remain willing to pursue evegether with Israel and with the ry possible avenue to improve his

(Continued from Page 1)

operation among EC nations by keeping trading of the eight curren-

cies within narrow bands, the sys-

tem has undergone six realign-

ments. In the last move, on June

12, the mark and the guilder were

revalued by 4.25 percent, while the

franc was devalued by 5.75 percent

and the Italian lira devalued by

A new franc-mark relationship

was the key question discussed dur-

ing the weekend meetings, officials

said. Also at issue was the need to

win agreement from Denmark, Luxmebourg and Belgium to par-

ficipate in the realignment. The

indeed, shortly after arriving in

Bonn for refusing, be told report-

to face people who are arrogant

and refuse to understand, it is diffi-

West German officials have re-

peatedly said that they were reluc-

tant to revalue their currency sub-

2.75 percent.

EMS Talks Extended;

Trading Is Suspended

Soviet Union and come back to us and live here in liberty and in buman dignity."

During the conference, Irwin Cotler, a law professor at McGill University in Montreal, announced a plan by several law professors to set up a center in Canada to prepare amicus curiae — friend of the court — hriefs on behalf of political prisoners, showing how govern-ments have violated their own

Mr. Cotler has already done this for Anatoli B. Shcharansky, Vladimir Slepak, Ida Nudel and other dissidents and would-be émigrés tried in Soviet courts.

He said the center, to be called

The tactie is likely to strike a Soviet nerve, Mr. Cotler explained, because the Soviet authorities take pains to give their prosecutions of dissidents a legalistic appearance.

In a message of support read by Mr. Begin, President Ronald Reagan said: "The United States has long and actively supported the right of Sovet Jews to practice their cultural traditions freely and to emigrate from the U.S.S.R. if they wish to do so. We have made these points repeatedly to the Soviet leadership and have stressed the

"It is our fervent bope, as I know it is yours, that such unequivocal indications of U.S. concern will ultimately contribute to an easing of the internal and emigration restrictions that affect Soviet Jews."

Mr. Reagan also wrote to Mr. Shcharansky's wife, Avital, pledg ing efforts to have him released from prison, where he is reported

Mr. Reagan said: "I want to as-Jewish people for the cause of set-situation and secure his freedom."

standing skepticism about policies

Speaking privately, senior French officials, including at least

one cabinet member, contended

that the failure to reach a monetary

agreement was the personal re-

"He is spongy" when it comes to

the government also were blocking

West German cooperation with

"But we are determined to get results from the Germans," the

minister said, adding that major

disagreements with Bonn have em-

erged over other issues, including

tougher trade policies with respect

to Japan and the United States; the

structure and philosophy of the EC

budget, and coordination of hroad

These issues will be raised dur-

ing the summit meeting of EC lead-

ers starting Monday, along with

French suggestions that the finan-

expanded. Both West Germany

and Britain have regularly opposed

Other items on the summit agen-

da include the Middle East and

East-West relations, including dis-

armament, and Spain's application

Rome March Protests

The Associated Press

ple marched through Rome on Sat-

urday to protest the planned de-

The march, sponsored by the

Rome Committee for Peace, was

supported by members of the Com-

munist Party, labor unions and

peace groups. NATO plans to m-

stall 112 cruise missiles in Comiso.

Geneva fail to produce results,

ROME - More than 15,000 peo-

NATO Missile Plan

such plans, bowever.

for EC membership.

ar missiles in Sicily.

economic policy within the EC

France.

of France's Socialist government.

By UN Talks ting free our brethren and enabling them, when they wish, to leave the Soviet Union and enabling

By Bernard D. Nossiter New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York - France has expressed its concern Siad Barre of Somalia. over a furthcoming Paris conference on the Palestinians, fearing that it could foment anti-Jewish attacks, UN officials said.

The conference, scheduled for Aug. 16 to 27, was called by General Assembly resolutions to "heighten awareness of the question of Palestine." At the United Nations, such language invariably produces a spate of speeches denouncing Is-rael, praising the Palestine Liber-ation Organization and demanding an independent Palestinian state.
The French government has nei-

ther asked that the conference be moved nor threatened to block it, French officials said. They are understood to believe that the meeting will enjoy extraterritorial pro-tection since it will be held at the headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The French delegate here, Luc de la Barre de Nanteuil, has discussed the problems posed by the conference with the UN secretarygeneral, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar.

Officials said Friday that the French envey stressed that his country was never asked to serve as no part in its preparations, has abstained on the Assembly resolutions creating it and does not intend to send a delegation.

All other members of the European Community except Greece are also expected to avoid the gathering, as will the United States.

A spokesman for the Ministry

External Relations said, "Since the United Nations has decided to bold a conference in Paris without the agreement of the French government, France has made clear that it is disturbed by this decision," he said.

The government is said to fear that the conference will attract a host of viruleot anti-Israeli figures including some sought by Israel for terrorist acts. As a result, French envoys said, a restricted form of diplomatic immunity will be grant-

ed. This privilege will be extended only to delegations of UN member countries and UN staff nides, but not to their guests.

Jobert Quits In France

(Continued from Page 1)

sponsibility of Chancellor Helmut Kohl. Some said that this was com-Movement of Democrats, in 1974 plicated by what they termed his after serving as foreign minister under President Georges Pompiapparent inability, or unwillingdou, and later supported Mr. Mitdecision-making, a French minister said, conceding that "internal problems of his coalition" within

The president's office remained silent Sunday on Mr. Jobert's resignation and any other impending moves. These could include the replacement of Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, who flew back to Paris ahead of schedule from Lille, where be is mayor.

Reporters were barred from the Elysee Palace courtyard as Mr. Mitterrand conferred with senior government figures, including Pierre Bérégovoy, minister for social affairs, Laurent Fabius, minister of the budget and Mr. Delors's chief of staff.

minister would be appointed to succeed Mr. Mauroy has intensified over the past few days as he cial resources of the community be bas played an increasingly promi-Commentators seized on a re-

Speculation that the finance

mark by Mr. Delors on Friday night that a devaluation of the franc would not be a setback for This was interpreted as a refer-

ence to Mr. Mauroy, who has repeatedly said he would not accept a further devaluation of the currency, twice marked down in the Mr. Mitterrand was elected in May

Mr. Mauroy, a veteran Socialist ployment by the North Atlantic official who has the backing of rad-shopping district and posters appeared calling for a general strike. Treaty Organization of U.S. nucle- icals and the Communist Party, has conducted a policy of austerity since the second devaluation, in June. He has largely withdrawn from public view since the Socialists and Communists suffered losses in municipal elections across the country earlier this month.

Mr. Delors also flew back to the capital after the finance ministers' neeting was suspended in Brussels.

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2-Day Finnish Elections Begin

HELSINKI (AP) - The polls opened in Finland Sunday in the first day of a two-day election for a new parliament. A total of 1,331 candidates from the 10 registered parties and, for the

first time, the unregistered Greens were competing for the 200 seats Unofficial results are expected by midnight Monday. Analysts say the nation will emerge from the election, as it entered it

with a coalition government. But there is a possibility that the Conservatives, who have almost doubled their share of the vote in the past 15 years, could finish first and, in that case, would be asked to take part in the coalition government for the first time since 1966. in the current parliament the Social Democrats hold 52 seets, com-

pared with 46 for the Conservatives.

Bonn Coalition Pact Is Likely Soon

BONN (AP) - The victorious parties in recent West German elections expect to have a coalition agreement signed by the middle of this week according to party officials.

At a news conference Saturday, officials of the conservative Christian Democrats and the liberal Free Democrats who make up Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition said they would meet Tuesday afternoon and stay in negotiations until an agreement is reached. Mr. Kohl, a Christian Democrat, will be officially re-elected by the coalition parties when the newly elected Bundestag, or lower bouse of parliament, meets March 29. said Heiner Geissler, general secretary of the Christian Democrate.

The party leaders, who met Saturday for the third day in a row, have agreed on all areas of the government program except foreign policy, defense, and inner-German relations. Mr. Geissler said. There was no word on what cabinet post had been offered to Franz Josef Stranss leader of the Christian Social Union.

Somalia Warns of Ogaden Danger.

MOGADISHU, Somalia (Reuters) - Ethiopia may be contemplating a military push in the disputed Ogaden border area, scene of bitter fighting last year, according to President Mohammed "The danger still exists," he said

in an interview Saturday. The Ethiopians still have the idea of going forward. We do not have of-ficial information on when or where." The two countries fought a war in the Ogaden border region in

Mr. Siad Barre said that Somalia was ready to discuss an honorable settlement to the Ogaden dispute but that negotiations could not start until Ethiopian troops evacuated what he said were positions held within Somalia.



Soviet Again Warns U.S. on Arms." MOSCOW (AP) - The Kremlin has again warned Washington that "the security of the United States would also be impaired" if new U.S.

missiles are deployed by NATO in Western Europe.

If U.S. missiles capable of reaching Soviet territory in six minimes are stationed in Europe, "the Soviet Union will have to adopt such measures." in reply that would put U.S. territory in an analogous position," Tass said Saturday. It added that "it would be totally illogical to believe that the USSR would deal the retaliatory blow of retribution only to European territory, leaving the United States intact."

The commentary was the fourth Soviet warning in three days that the United States would suffer if NATO deployed 572 U.S.-built Persiang 2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe to counter Soviet SS-20 medium country was never asked to serve as range nuclear missiles. Moscow has campaigned steadily for the past two the site for the meeting, has taken years to persuade West Europeans to reject the new U.S. missiles.

Zimbabwe Reports 4 Whites Slain

HARARE, Zimbabwe (WP) — A white farm couple and their two grandchildren have been killed by dissidents, according to the government, in what is seen as the worst single incident against whites succe government troops started a major offensive in Matabeleland against dissidents in late January.

Erick Stratford, 66, his wife Christine, 62, and two granddaughters aged 15 and 12, were shot and killed Friday 13 miles (21 kilometers) north of Bulawayo after they were paraded before workers who were asked if the couple were good employers. Two workers who were often

late on the jeb denounced the Stratfords, a government spokesmen said. The army has reportedly killed hundreds of civilians in its offensive against the dissidents, who are said to be mainly army deserters loyal to Joshua Nkomo, the opposition leader. About 40 whites have reportedly been killed by dissidents during the last year in Matabeleland. Jim Sinclair, president of the Commercial Farmers' Union, said he would seek meetings with government officials to take steps to increase the security

Tikhonov Visits Belgrade Today

BELGRADE (Reuters) - Yngoslavian officials say they expect talks beginning here Monday with Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov of the Soviet Union to lead to closer ties with Moscow without Belgrade giving up any of its inde-

pendence.
Mr. Tikhonov's visit will be the first by a high-level Soviet official to Yugoslavia - which is Communist but nonaligned - since Yuri V. Andropov became the Soviet leader in November. A subject likely to come up, particularly in the light of Mr. Tikhonov's recent visit to Greece, is cooperation in the Balkans and initiatives to turn the region into a nuclear-free zone, of-They said that differences over

Afghanistan, Cambodia, Poland and other issues would remain, but that they expected the visit to



Spaniards Protest NATO Entry MADRID (AP) - Police and paramilitary troops routed about 1,000

demonstrators who tried Sunday to reach the U.S. air base near the village of Torrejon during a march against Spain's entry into NATIP-Police estimated the number of marchers at 25,000. The 1,000 protesters were stopped by anthorities at a highway about

two miles from the base. No injuries or arrests were reported. The detail onstrators broke away from the main body of marchers, who walked the 12 miles (19 kilometers) from Madrid to Torrejon. The U.S. Air Force also has a base at Zaragoza, northeastern Sp

and there is a U.S. Navy base at Rota, in the south. Spain became the 16th member of NATO's political arm last May, but the Spanish armed forces are not part of NATO's military structure.

the country although it could be Moslem Protest Grows in Karachi

KARACHI, Pakistan (Reuters) - Many shops were closed in central Karachi Sunday and police fired tear gas to disperse demonstrators as Pakistan's largest city weathered another day of Moslem religious vio-

rency, twice marked down in the European Monetary System since injured since Friday in the sectarian violence. The violence spread briefly to the main shopping district and a mosque, whose ownership is at the center of the dispute between Shirte and Sunni Moslems. Witnesses said about 150 university students burned tires in the main

For the Record

LOS ANGELES (LAT) - Cathy Evelyn Smith surrendered to Canada an authorities Friday night after being indicted in Los Angeles for the drug-injection death of the comedian John Belishi in Hollywood year. A court hearing on bail and extradition is scheduled. RABAT, Morocco (UPI) - Former President Jimmy Caries left hate

Sunday for the United States after a three-week tour of the Middle East. On Saturday, Mr. Carter met with King Hassan II at Fez.

U.S. Senators' Reunification Call For Ireland Is Assailed in Ulster But James H. Molyneaux, a point about the Protestants, "Sus-LONDON - A call by U.S. member of the British Parliament picton of a conspiracy to betray senators for efforts to reunite and leader of the Protestant Offi-

in, spurned by Ulster Protestants, received in stience by the British government, and condemned as facile in London newspapers.

Ireland's coalition government headed by Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald is said to bave welcomed the move last week by Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, and 27 of his colleagues as "a step in the right direction." Official sources in Dublin said

the Irish government believes the senators' move is a "positive development," Mr. FitzGerald recently called for a new all-Ireland forum to discuss efforts to reunite British-ruled, Protestant-dominated Northern Ireland with the mostly Roman Catholic Irish Republic.

The bipartisan group of senators called on President Ronald Reagan to pressure Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to negotiate directly with Mr. FitzGerald's government, and urged the U.S. Senate to con-

Republican Army to win votes" American population. The Rev. lan Paisley, head of arm themselves to resist."

ROYAL VISITORS - Charles and Diana, the prince and princess of Wales, with

nine-month-old Prince William, began an Australian tour Sunday at Alice Springs.

Northern Ireland's Democratic The conservative London news- the United States."

paper The Daily Mail said in an The officials said that Lord editorial Saturday that to many Gowrie, minister of state at Brit-Americans, Mr. Kennedy's appeal ain's Northern Ireland Office, is "may sound like no more than a scheduled to visit Washington soon plea for decolonization and for set- and would meet with Senator Danting the Irish people free. ... How iel P. Moynihan, a New York can we get across to them the fact. Democrat who is one of the spon-

Northern Ireland with the Irisb Re- cial Unionist Party in Northern minds." it said in an editorial public has been welcomed in Dub- Ireland, charged Friday night that "Plain confirmation of that suspi-Mr. Kennedy and his fellow sena- cion" by a formal declaration from tors are "cooperating with the Irish the British government that North-Republican Army to win votes" ern Ireland's future lay with the among the nation's large Irish- Irish Republic, not with Britain,

The British government has

would cause them to organize and

Unionist Party, condemned the refused to comment on Senator Kennedy initiative as "an exploita- Kennedy's initiative. But governtion of IRA violence" that ignores ment officials said they welcomed the opposition of the province's Mr. Reagan's statement on St. Pa-Protestant majority to a reunited trick's Day that "Those who advo-cate or engage in violence and ter-ingly Catholic."

that any attempt to force the Prot- sors of Mr. Kennedy's initiative.

estants of the north into a united They said Lord Gowrie's visit is Ireland would very likely unleasb a one of a series by government min-most bloody civil war?" one of a series by government min-isters responsible for Northern Ire-The Times of London, an inde- land to explain British policies in pendent paper, made the same the United States. demn "violence on all sides." **Amid Growing Tensions, Greece**

And U.S. Resume Talks on Bases ATHENS - With tension rising between Greece's Socialist government and the Reagan administranon, talks between the two govern-ments on the future of U.S. military bases in Greece have resumed

met Friday and again Saturday. A government spokesman said they had discussed specific proposals submitted by both sides. Another nov of the Soviet Union, Washingmeeting was scheduled for Tues-

While neither side would comment on the nature of the proposals, official sources close to the negotiations said Greece's foremost demand was for a commitment by the Reagan administration to match any significant increase in military aid to Turkey with a proportionate increase for Greece.

The atmosphere at the talks has reportedly deteriorated since the Reagan administration's proposals last month for an increase of military aid to Turkey from \$402 million this year to \$759 million for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1 while raising aid to Greece by only \$500,000 to \$281.7 million. This has been denounced in

Athens as an attempt to intimidate Greece, and Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou said last week that he would insist on a continuation of the ratio of 7 to 10 in military aid to Greece and Turkey that has prevailed in recent years.

Officials close to the prime min-

ister said this was Greece's "rock- Higher U.S. Offer Reported bottom" demand. Mr. Papandreou also was quoted

cal agreement was reached on the bases by the end of April, they would have to go. after a week's interruption.

The negotiators — Reginald Batholomew, a special U.S. envoy.

Yannis Kansis, the Greek unoutcome of the talks. officials here the visit last month of Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikho-

ton expressed concern over a

as saying last week that if no politi-

Greek-Soviet communiqué. In a memorandum, Richard Burt, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for European affairs. reproached Greece for favoring the recent Warsaw Pact proposal for a nonaggression treaty and the establishment of nuclear-free zones. He criticized Athens for taking positions that seemed to be "still another step of Greece's departure

from allied unanimity." Maroudas, the spokesman for the Greek government, declared that his government would not respond to the U.S. memorandum and said. "No one can interfere with the exercise of our multidimensional and

nationally proud foreign policy." During the weeklong pause, sources in both the U.S. and Greek delegations indicated that the talks. which began Oct. 1, had reached an impasse and that it would be up to the other side to get them moving again. There was no immediate explanation of what had caused the

delegations to reconvene.

three countries, citing internal eco-nomic reasons, had firmly refused Two influential Greek newspapers said Sunday that the United to alter the parities of their curren-States had made a sharply in- cies. creased offer of military aid to to Greece, paving the way for agree-Brussels Saturday, Mr. Delors emphasized that West Germany ment on the bases, Reuters reported from Athens. The center-left should agree to a major revalua-tion, in a thinly veiled attack on newspaper To Vima and the conservative Kathimerini, which bave accurately predicted developments ers: "I have been fighting for Euon the bases in the past, said an rope all week, but when you have accord could be signed by the end

Kathimerini, in a report from Washington, quoted State Department sources as saying the United States had agreed to maintain the 7 to 10 aid ratio. To Vima quoting stantially, citing high unemploy-Foreign Ministry officials, said Mr. ment at home and apprehension Bartholomew had offered more over a harmful impact on German than \$500 million in military aid. exports. They also expressed long-

George Athanassiades, a Publisher, On Friday night, Dimitris Murdered in His Office in Athens New York Times Service

ATHENS - One of Greece's

most prominent newspapermen, George Athanassiades, publisher Press and president of the Union of Owners of Athens Newspapers. was shot to death in his office Saturday night. Police said the assailant a man between the ages of 25 and 30, also shot one of the news-

paper's employees in the stomach.

President

against a brave and honorable journalist and a very close friend." The Evening Press was generally considered the mouthpiece of the of the conservative daily Evening president and often published bitter articles against the Socialist government of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou.

The government spokesman. Dimitris Maroudas, declared Saturday that he was "very shocked at this strong blow to Greek journal-Sicily, hy the end of the year if U.S.-Soviet nuclear arms talks in Constantine ism" and said that everything Caramanlis expressed "the deepest would be done to bring the culprit sorrow at this cowardly crime to justice.

WeaponsAid To Salvador **Rebels Cited**

U.S. Says Infiltration Is Greater Than Ever

By Bernard Weinraub New York Times Service WASHINGTON - The infiltravion of weapons by air to guernillas in El Salvador is considerably above anything we've seen before," according to a semior State Department official.

The official also said Algeria had joined such countries as Cuba, Victoria and Libya in sending weapons to the guerrillas.

The official, who spoke at a

briefing Friday, said that officials in El Salvador were worried about the increase in air shipments of arms and that Salvadoran military authorities "don't have any radar, as they remind me every day." He said the Salvadorans would need modern fighter planes to intercep the aircraft from Nicaragna, But it would take, the official

said, "two or three times the currently available military assis-tance to buy even one modern jet fighter for El Salvador to under-

He added that the administra-tion's request for \$110 million in additional unlitary aid was causing concern in Congress and that the doran court decision last eek to delay a trial in the killing of four American churchwomen

and not help.

Memoriale, John R. Hughes, the State Department spokesman, de-med a report in The New York limes on Friday that the adminisfation was weighing cuts in the

"Absolutely not," Mr. Hughes responded when asked if the ad-ministration was planning nistration was planning an aid reduction. "Our request stands. We expect to persuade Congress on its merits. No one is thinking about

reducing the requested level." The Times quoted government officials as saying the administration was weighing proposals to cut postions of its aid request. One of the proposals, according to the of-ficials, was that the administration would suggest a cutback to the aid request with further assistance to El Salvador conditional on the performance of the Salvadoran Army. Officials both in the administration and in Congress said Friday that discussions were continuing on a possible compromise that could include a reduction in the

By Scott Amsstrong

Washington Post Service

national airline plane, ignoring a

court order, took off from New

York after a federal judge froze the

assets of the audine to satisfy a

Ronni Karpen Moffitt, were assas-

sinated by Chilean secret police

permitted the plane to take off at

Judge Bricant also ordered the Childan government to appear

March 29 and show cause why Mi-chael Mollitt. Ronni Mollitt's hus-

A spokesman for the LAN-Chile

in New York said that he had no

comment on Judge Britant's order.

The order came two and a half

years after a U.S. District Court in Washington awarded \$4.9 million

in damages to the survivors of Mr. Letelier and Mrs. Moffiet. In No-

vember 1980, Judge Joyce Hens Green said that the Chilean gov-

erament should pay \$2.9 million of the damage award because agents of DINA, the Chilean secret police,

had carried out the assassinations

on the orders of the military junta

and President Augusto Pinochet.

Judge Green's original judgment

WASHINGTON - A Chilean



The mother of Marianella Garcia Villas, the slain leader of the Human Rights Commission of El Salvador, wept at her daughter's coffin during the funeral in San Salvador.

Rights Unit Denies Leader Was Rebel

SAN SALVADOR - The colleagues of a Selvadoran human rights activist killed last week by government troops have denied the charge that she was fighting along-

Marianella Garcia Villas, president of the Human Rights Comdenied the charge, saying that Miss Friday.

mission of El Salvador, was killed Feb. 14 by government troops near the town of Suchitoto, 20 miles (32 kilometers) northeast of the capital. The government later asserted that Miss Garcia Villas was a guerrilla known as "Commander Lu-

security council had met in emer-

gency session Thursday to discuss how to deal with the refugee influx.

position the government should

take on the presence to Costa Rica

of Eden Pastora, a former Sandin-

The council also discussed what

Garcia Villas had entered El Salvador from her home in Mexico to conduct an investigation of accusations that chemical weapons were being used by the government against civilians. At the time of her death, the commission said, she was escorting a group of refugees from a battle area. She was buried

After an Influx of Nicaraguans, Costa Ricans Fear New Fighting

By Marlise Simons

New York Times Service MEXICO CITY - About 600 Nicaraguans fled across the border ioto Costa Rica during five days last week, according to Costa Rica's justice minister.

"We do not know yet why they fled," the minister, Carlos José Gutierrez, said Saturday in a tele-phone interview. On Monday, a

ist leader who has been living there to exile and who has announced commission will go up to the area that he would begin military action against the Nicaragnan govern-Chilean Jet Leaves U.S. Mr. Gntierrez said the government had been preparing an emer-gency plan for refugees, fearing an increase in their number after

Despite Court Order fighting between the Nicaraguan Sandinists and anti-government forces in the northern part of Ni-caragua near the Honduran border. That fighting has not been linked to Mr. Pastora's supporters.

working for DINA as couriers for Mr. Letelier and his co-worker, explosives and remote-control detonators of the type used in the as-

agents when a bomb destroyed the car in which they were riding.
Judge Charles B. Brieant's order Mr. Moffitt and Letcher's widow, Isabel, the Chilean government deprohibiting the airline, LAN-Chile, med the allegations of involvefrom removing any assets from the ment, but contended that, if it had United States was served Friday been involved, it was protected afternoon on the airline and the from liability for official governmental actions such as political asnedy International Airport. But the sassination under the Foreign Sov-operations office at the airport said ereign Immunities Act of 1976. Eriday-night that it had not been Chilean government representa-

aware of the court order, and thus tives refused to appear in court, sponsible for the murders of Mr.

chad Mollitt, Ronni Mollitt's Ins-bind and Mr. Letelier's colleague at the Institute for Policy Studies of the time of the murders, should had be appointed receiver to run the airline's U.S. operations until the \$2.9 million judgment and \$100,000 in interest are paid. Letelier and Mrs. Moffitt. "We intend to leave the Chileans no place to hide," the attorney who represented the families. Michael E. Tigar, had said at the time of the judgment. After the Chilean government ignored efforts to collect the damages, Mr. Tigar and his as-sociates decided to pursue LAN-Chile in federal court in New York.

while working as a DINA agent. As the key government witness \$2.9-million judgment growing out in the morder case against the Cuof the murder of former Ambassador Orlando Letelier of Chile here that he used LAN-Chile employees

During the civil suit brought by

and responded to the lawsuit thorough diplomatic notes relayed by the State Department. Judge Green eventually ruled that the Chilean government and its agents were re-

of DINA, two other DINA agents, two Cuban exiles involved and Michael V. Townley, a U.S. citizen who admitted planting the bomb

ing fresh outbreaks of fighting.

rado, Costa Rica, the minister said. where there has been no reported

from Nicaragua. "We take this new movement as a red light that the problem might now start," Mr. Gutierrez said.

that he had no reason to believe that the newest refugees were flee-A boat with 50 people arrived caraginans io northern Costa Rica.

Costa Rica, faced with an eco

United Nations High Commission for Refugees in Mexico City said they had been informed of the refugee influx. They believe that the refugees have been crossing the Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border as iodividuals or families, indicating that they were not fleeing a sudden

reacting to those news reports."

Rican territory to attack Nicara-

Officials io the office of the

Until now, only about 10 people a "None of them apparently came week have been crossing the border to large groups and did not come from one village or region," ac-cording to a UN refugee official. "And they crossed the border at many different points. They appar-

ently are fleeing for political or economic reasons." Mario Madrigal, the Costa Rican chief of migration said there are about 5,000 undocumented Ni-

Costa Rica, faced with an economic crisis, is known to want to They had fled from Bluefields, on keep the refugees from settling the Atlantic Coast of Nicaragua, around the capital, San José. In refugee camps, the Nicaraguans would get aid from international "All we know," Mr. Gutierrez organizations.

Greek Archbishop Accuses Vatican Of 'Wily Plan' Against Orthodoxy

threatened to break off relations with the Holy See.

The Greek primate said in a statement Saturday that a Vatican request to expand the title of the Roman Catholic archbishop of Athens to "Archbishop of St. Dennis in Athens and metropolitan

ATHENS — Archbishop Sera-phim of Athens, accusing the Vati-"We are determined to res "We are determined to resist, can of attempting to underwine the even to the point of severing links Greek Orthodox Church, has with the Roman Catholic Church, the statement said.

A spokesman the for papal nuncio in Athens said, "We have no comment on Archbishop Scraphim's statement for the moment." Eastern orthodoxy is the established religion in Greece, but the Roman Catholic minority numbers

Russia and Libya Agree on Treaty Of Friendship, Attack U.S. Moves

By John F. Burns New York Times Service

The announcement came in a

said the remaining \$2 million in damages should be paid by Juan visit by Major Abdei Salem Jalloud, the second-ranking Libyan leader after Colonel Moamer

> The communicate offered no demils of the prospective treaty, but gesting that the pact might have been spurred by Libyan concern over tensions with the United

The communique alluded to an incident to mid-February when Chad and Sudan said Libya was massing troops with the intention of invading Chad, Sudan, or both. The United States shifted the air-First Amendment rights to practice craft carrier Nimitz from waters off Lebanon to waters off Libys and sent four radar reconnaissance planes to Egypt. Colonel Qadhafi subsequently denied any intention

Western diplomats said the projoint communique Saturday after a spective treaty is likely to be of symbolic importance and to stop short of a Soviet military commitment in crises with the United

such accords with Iraq, Syriz and South Yemen. None of them binds Moscow to military intervention in

A model for a treaty with Libya could be the one with Syria, which includes a commitment to consult in the event of a threat to either signer from third countries.

The importance to the Soviet Union of such a formulation was The communique said that the in Lebanon Moscow reacted by brace.

avoiding direct in volvement.

A Soviet-Libyan treaty was foreshadowed by Colonel Qadhafi

On that occasion, the Libyan leader said be would ally Libya with the Soviet bloc if the United States again challenged Libyan claims to sovereignty over the gulf. In a speech, he said renewed U.S.

cow with Defense Minister Dmitri F. Ustinov. Libya, which has an army of 55,000 men, has been supplied with Soviet weapons since the military toppled the Libyan monarchy in 1969.

Major Jalloud also met with Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov, but not with Yuri V. Andropov. demonstrated last year when Syrian troops equipped with Soviet that the Kremlin is wary of taking arms were manded by Israeli forces the Libyans into too tight an em-

Ruckelshaus Is Said to Agree 'In Principle' to Head EPA

By Lon Cannon and Dale Russakoff Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - White House officials have asked William D. Ruckelshaus, the first administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, to take the beim of the troubled agency again, and he has agreed in principle, according to administration officials.

Mr. Ruckelshaus would lead a two-man team selected with an eye to restoring the credibility of the EPA and dealing with its severe internal management problems, according to a proposal made to him

The No. 2 man whom the White House hopes to place in the EPA, officials said Friday night, is Walter C. Barber, who served as acting EPA administrator during the first months of the Reagan administra-

Mr. Ruckelshaus served as EPA administrator from 1970 to 1973. He quit his post as deputy attorney general in the administration of President Richard M. Nixon in October 1973, rather than fire Archibaid Cox, the Watergate special prosecutor, in the incident known as the "Saturday Night Massacre." Since 1975, Mr. Ruckelshaus has been an executive with Wey-erhaeuser Co., a lumber firm based in Tacoma, Washington.

Mr. Barber, a longtime civil serv-ant who headed the EPA's air-quality planning office during the ad-ministrations of Presidents Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter, is a civengineer for Jacobs Engineering Group in Albaquerque, New Mexi-co. He was interviewed by White House officials last week in Wash-

officials emphasized that the nomination of Mr. Ruckelshaus is still tentative. One official said that Mr. Ruckelshaus wanted to be oertain that "any problems would be worked out" before he took the

One of the problems being studied by the White House - and to determine whether they can be said, is that the upsurge "coincides which is believed to concern Mr. considered refugees."

with the news that there has been heavy combat elsewhere in Nicarawith the news that there has been Ruckelshans also — is the possibil-ity of opposition from conservative gua. We thought people might be Republicans, who may question his devotion to the Reagan program of In the meeting of the security scaling back the regulatory role of council Thursday, Mr. Gntierrez said, "the council agreed to issue a

Officials also want to be certain communiqué warning Pastora that no conflicts of interest arise against any attempt to use Costa because of Mr. Ruckelshaus' position with Weverhauser, a major lumbering firm that calls itself "the "Our intention," he added, "is to prevent endangering the neutrality of Costa Rica." tree-growing company."
But Mr. Ruckelshaus is the first

choice of a White House team that, even before the resignation of Anne McGill Burford, the EPA administrator, was searching for a re-specied public figure who could cans and leaders of the National

manage the agency and end its con-

day. "He has been the front-runner

from the beginning."
Nonetheless, the White House of alternate names in case a snag enforced and that the agency will prevents Mr. Rockelshaus from be operated in a nonideological

White House officials settled on frontation with Congress and envi- the concept of an EPA team, led by a public ligure and backed by an "Ruckelshaus brings instant experienced agency manager, to re-credibility." one official said Fri-solve the agency's credibility and management problems simulta-neously. The appointments would be aimed at iodicating to the public continues to maintain a short list that the environmental laws will be



Reagan Portrays Budget Proposal By Democrats as Hazard to Nation

By Juan Williams Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - President Ronald Reagan is continuing his war against a House Democratic budget proposal, criticizing the plan as a plut to sacrifice the nation's economic recovery and military security "on an altar of dis-credited, hand-me-down [economic] theories."

Speaking on his weekly radin hroadcast Saturday from Camp David, Maryland, Mr. Reagan said that the Democratic budget, unlike his administration's budget propos-als, would bankrupt the Medicare system of health insurance for the

Then he asked listeners if they knew how Democrats plan to raise the S1g1 billion they would add to the administration's hudger plan over the next five years for spending an other social programs. Answering his own question, Mr. Reagan said: "Two ways: By com-

romising America's defense security and by slapping massive new tax increases on every working family, Ignoring the Soviets' tremendous advantage in military forces, the liberals would cripple our efforts to modernize America's defenses. To put it bluntly, their budget gambles without security

Mr. Reagan's address followed two speeches Friday in which he assailed the Democratic budget proposal, saying it would haive the amount of his planned 10 percent increase to military spending, in-crease funding for social programs and perhaps wipe out a 10 percent income tax cut set for July 1. He plans to spend most of his time before Wednesday's scheduled House vote on the proposal to oppose it.

On Monday, the president plans two meetings with groups of House Republicans to lobby against the proposal. On Tuesday, there will

which already has announced opposition to the Democratic budget

Mr. Reagan may also make a speech, possibly on television, arguing that the military critically needs the buildup provided in his budget, aides said. In addition, there are plans in have him meet with reporters to emphasize his

adget concerns. White House aides said Friday that Mr. Reagan is convinced that, despite the increased Democratic majority in the House, he can defeat their budget for the third consecutive year because it is too "leftwing" to gain support from moder-

On Saturday, the president indicated the outlines of his lobbying effort against the Democratic pro-

crats' plan as the "so-called liberal Democratic budget" and said it would undo the growing economic recovery and send the "budget, prices and interest rates soaring out of control and our economy into a tailspin.

He then cited what he called the Democrats' lack of attention to the financial problems of Medicare and gave a detailed list of military programs that be said would have to be abandoned if the Democratic

In the Democratic response to Mr. Reagan's speech, and specifically the attack on the Democratic budget as a liberal document, Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri said, "You don't have to be liberal in respond to clear human needs."

Weinberger to Be Pressed For Flexibility on Missiles

VILAMOURA, Portugal — De-fense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger arrived Sunday for a strate- table in Geneva, or stay with zero gy session with NATO allies, hoping to strengthen their resolve to deplay new U.S. missiles in Western Europe. He is expected to face heavy pressure to demonstrate U.S. flexibility in negotiating reductions in medium-range missiles for West-

ern Europe.

As Mr. Weinberger discusses that and other issues with his counterparts in a Nuclear Planning Group meeting near Faro, Reagan administration officials will be drafting alternatives to President Ronald Reagan's zero-option pro-

Under the proposal, the United States would forgo the planned deployment in Europe of 572 cruise and Pershing-2 missiles if the Soviet Union retired its 351 SS-20 mis-

Until Mr. Reagan decides whether he wants to put a compromise proposal on the negotiating option, Mr. Weinberger will be limited in the amount of assurance be can give the defense ministers of the Atlantic alliance

Many of them fear that huge demonstrations will erupt in their nations mless Mr. Reagan changes what many European leaders regard as an all-or-nothing approach to missile deployment to Western Europe

Mr. Weinberger's position is that the United States has put forward a bona fide missile-reduction proposal and it is now up to the Soviet Union to respond formally and offer alternatives, rather than reject the U.S. plan.

He asserts that backing away from the Reagan plan at this point

U.S. and Japan to Restudy Sea Lanes Defense

By Henry Scott Stokes

New York Times Service of the question.

As a result, sources close to the Japanese Defense Agency say the discuss a pleage Japan made nearly two years ago to take over the decisions of force levels and to press instead for staff studies on the pressure of the question.

As a result, sources close to the Japanese Defense Agency say the government is seeking to sidestep the pressure of the question.

As a result, sources close to the Japanese Defense Agency say the government is seeking to sidestep the pressure of the question.

As a result, sources close to the Japanese Defense Agency say the government is seeking to sidestep the pressure of the question.

The sources said the United States was also described as hoping to see Japan abandon its self-imposed limit of I

In meetings earlier this month they agreed only to set up another

study of the issue.
Military experts in Tokyo said it appeared unlikely that funds could be found for the pledge to be put into effect in the next five years to concentrate on the Indian Ocean. However, American officials

said they considered it important to keep the project alive, at least as a way of hightening Japanese research organization contends awareness of the Soviet military that U.S. influence in the United buildup in the Far East. The officials described the project as part of a continuing attempt to get Japan to take an active role as an ally, a role at least comparable to that of the Atlantic alliance.

The Japanese pledge was first made in early 1981 by Zenko Suzuki, who was then prime minister. Delivered on a trip to Washington, the pledge was warmly greeted by U.S. officials, who quickly drew up an inventory of the "force levels" Japan would need to carry it out. These included 70 destroyers and frigates, 25 sub-marines and 125 P-3C patrol air-

In January, Yasuhiro Nakasone, who succeeded Mr. Suzuki as prime minister, repeated the pledge

Nevertheless, a Japanese mili-tary expert noted that the projected force levels did not figure realistically in the Japanese plan for buying military equipment in 1983 to

With Japan facing large budget deficits, money was not allotted for the sea lanes project in the \$12-billion military budget for the 1983 fiscal year, beginning April I. Pres-ent force levels fall considerably under those suggested by U.S. of u-

For sea lanes defense, Japan now has available 53 destroyers and frigates, 14 submarines and 120 planes of an old type. Under the 1983-87 military buildup plan, In a speech, he said renewed U.S. the totals are to grow by seven "provocations" would force Libya ships one submarine and 100 modern planes - still short of the

In nominal terms, the 1983 military budget represents a 6.5-percent increase in spending and, when pay increases due later in the year are tochuded, growth of about percent. In real terms, however, with inflation taken toto account, military experts say the tocrease would be equivalent to about 5 per-

But to meet the 1987 targets, to 9.8 percent in real terms for the of federal workers under Social Se-

U.S. forces.

fense of 1,000 miles (1,600 kilomepress instead for staff studies on
ters) of sea lanes south and east of
loint action and maneuvers with
million of the \$373 million reuet on military spending and move

U.S. forces.

Quired to build up installations at toward the 3.5 percent level seen
Officials say part of the Amerithe Misawa air base in northern Jaduring the Korean War.

Americans at UN Deny Report into effect in the next five years to belp free American naval forces to That U.S. Influence Has Declined

New York Times Service Secretariat, compared with 984 of UNITED NATIONS, New York 7,790 posts in 1982. - A report last month by a private that U.S. influence in the United Nations has declined, partly be-cause the percentage of Secretariat employees who are Americans has declined. The report has been challenged by some Americans who

work bere. The report, "Americans at the UN: An Endangered Species," was published Feb. 13 by the Heritage Foundation, a conservative Washingtou research group. The report's author, Juliana Geran Pilon, sug-gested that the decline in the American share of professional posts here, from 14.6 percent in 1972 to 12.6 percent today, has made it more difficult to deal with

anti-American stands. "Almost constantly outvoted in the General Assembly and in nearly every UN agency, the U.S. is also deprived of sufficient control of the administrative and policy posts to ameliorate the UN's anti-U.S. and anti-Western pronouncements and resolutions," Mrs. Pilon

Asked for comment, many Americans working in the Secretar- eral Assembly. iat took issue with Mrs. Pilon's

Jay Long, principal officer in the office of William B. Buffum, the undersecretary-general for political and General Assembly affairs, said: "I don't share the view that the influence of Americans has declined in the Secretariat. "You can't tell from a list who influences whom or who has the ear of the secretary-general. Some

- what shall I call them - our opposite numbers," Mr. Long said. Mrs. Pilon commented in a telebone interview, "Americans are highly respected, but that does not translate into United States influ-

of his closest advisers are Ameri-

can, and the same can't be said of

Noting that Mr. Buffum, the ighest-ranking American on the UN staff, is an undersecretary-general, she said his "post is far less significant" than a similar one occupied by Ralph Bunche in the 1960s.

Other officials here objected to

Senate Votes to Bar Illegal Aliens From Receiving Old-Age Benefits

ment program.

Many senators regard the pro-

posed amendment as a means of delaying, or killing, the inclusion of federal workers under Social Security. The committee hill would force all new federal employees, the president, the vice president, members of Congress, the Social Security commissioner and some congressional staff to join Social Security

early this week on the Social Security compromise, which also includes a six-month delay in cost-ofliving benefit increases, higher paymil taxes and a provision that would make benefits of some retirces with higher incomes subject

Mrs. Pilon's statement that the United States was isolated and almost always outvoted in the Gen-

One recalled that the chief U.S. delegate, Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, said at a news conference in December that the United States had won some victories in the last General Assembly session, among them the rejection of an attempt to expel Is-

Several American officials noted that because the United Nations had tripled in size since its founding the American share of staff positions had of necessity declined. Bradford Morse, director of the

UN Development Program, said: The question is not American influence but the influence of individual American officials who are international civil servants opera-ting under the UN Charter." Another American official said

he was pleased by Mrs. Pilon's re-port and its call on the United States "to pay attention in the staffing of international organiza-



Parishioners Try to Bar Prelate's Deportation

DETROIT — Eight members of mils of the prospective treaty
Archbishop Valerian Trifa's it attacked recent U.S. moves Romanian Orthodox congregation have filed a federal lawsuit to halt the deportation of the archbishop. the only naturalized U.S. citizen ever ordered to leave the United States under accusation of World War II crimes.

The suit, filed Friday in U.S. District Court, claims the deportation violates the church members' their religion. Archbishop Trifa was ordered to leave the country last fall after he admitted that he concealed wartime activities when questioned by immigration offi- of invading his neighbors. cials 32 years ago.

Soviet side affirmed its firm con-Mem York Times Service demnation of the provocative ac-MOSCOW — The Soviet Union tions against Libya and stated that and Libya have announced that the aim of such actions is to underthey have agreed in principle to mine the universally recognized sign a treaty of friendship and coereign states."

> The Soviet Union uses friendship treaties with Third World countries to coment its influence. Among Arab countries, it now has

the defense of the partner coun-

dispatching military advisers and fresh shipments of weapons, while

after an air battle to August 1981 in which F-14 fighters from a U.S. carrier task force shot down two Soviet-made fighters of the Libyan Air Force over the Gulf of Sidra

to join "our enemy's enemy." Major Jalloud conferred in Mos- American goals.

In 1972, Americans held 925 of the 6,333 professional posts in the

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - The Senate, completing its third day of debate on Social Security, has approved an amendment designed to keep illegal aliens to the United States from receiving ald-age benefits.

The provision, which would keep Social Security benefits from people who had worked or were living in the United States illegally, was approved Friday, becoming one of the few adjustments the Senate has made in the Social Security compromise package worked out by a presidential commission.

However, this week the Senate is expected to consider a provision that would substantially alter the compromise package. This amendthey say, spending must rise by 7.3 ment would postpone the inclusion

curity until a month after enactment of a new Civil Service retire-

for the first time. The Senate is expected to vote

Mystery in Lebanon

tween Israeli soldiers and American peace- Certain new arrangements were made on the keepers in Lebanon. Earlier incidents, and a consequent mutual resolve to put them to an end, have been followed by American allegations, and Israeli denials, of new tensions. It is a dismaving sequence.

It is very difficult to believe that the Marine commandant, General Robert H. Barrow, was inventing the events of which he complained in a letter that the Pentagon recently made public. He said Israeli troops had put Marine and Army officers serving in Lebanon in "lifethreatening situations ... timed, orchestrated and executed for obtuse Israeli political purposes." Others have suggested that the Israelis wish to discredit American peacekeepers and, by extension, other foreign peacekeepers to strengthen the justification for leaving Israeli troops indefinitely on Lebanese soil to ensure Israeli border security. If this is so, it is completely objectionable.

It had seemed evident after the earlier incidents that Israelis and Americans alike wished

The mystery deepens over the friction be- to end this unseemly trouble between allies. ground to diminish the possibility of further misunderstandings. The departure of Ariel Sharon as defense minister, and his replacement by Moshe Arens, who appeared eager to turn a page in Israeli defense dealings with the Pentagon, seemed helpful in this regard. But not long afterward, General Barrow now re-

> ed as the other members of the multinational force in Lebanon have, to establishment of liaison offices at the field level of the military forces in Lebanon. The Israelis have their own dark suspicions as to why the Pentagon has not followed the pattern employed by the other countries. Would not liaison offices help? It is not clear just what changes in attitude or procedure need to be made, and by whom, to set matters straight. It is totally clear, however, that these frictions cannot be

A Boost for Midgetman

Even as President Ronald Reagan and Congress engage in sterile debate about a nuclear arms "freeze," you can hear the intellectual ice hreaking in the minds of more serious strategic thinkers.

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Henry A. Kissinger is the latest convert to the school of experts who think that technology has radically changed the arms control riddle. They therefore advocate a radical change in nuclear strategy and diplomacy - away from missiles that each carry several warheads to weapons that carry only one. The shorthand term is Midgetman, to replace the existing Minuteman and the contemplated MX missile. Mr. Kissinger calls it the only sane response to a "conceptual crisis."

Writing in Tune magazine, the former secretary of state begs us to break the habits of thought that produced both the SALT agreements and Mr. Reagan's START proposals. The old assumptions, he warns, are leading to an intellectual dead end.

He concedes that the central fallacy of the old approach took root during the Nixon administration. It lay in trying to control the nuclear arms race by limiting the number of each side's launching vehicles — missiles, subma-rines and bombers — while permitting each launcher to carry any number of individually aimed warheads.

The result threatens to make even Soviet-American "equality" unstable. For the greater the ratio of warheads to launchers, the greater the potential advantage to the side that strikes first. And perversely, the greater any further reduction in the numbers of launchers, the greater the advantage.

Picture each superpower "limited" (by the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty) to 5,000 warheads aboard 1,000 launchers. For a surprise attack, you could aim five warheads at every enemy launcher, surely enough to

catch most of them before they can be fired. Then imagine a tense military crisis, with each side worried that the other may shoot first to seize this advantage. Each would be tempted to shoot even sooner. The time for negotiation disappears. And confidence in the

George Shultz, the American secretary of

state, is doing a lot of listening to anyone willing to talk about the Middle East. That in it-

self is not a bad sign. Policies have been

known to emerge from such a comprehensive

input of data. But the listening process has

been going on for a very long time - since the

beginning of September, in fact, when Mr. Reagan announced his scheme for a Middle

This bold gesture has so far yielded no re-

sults and the prospect that it will not now do

so has begun to add seriously to the tensions

of the region, with the possibility that the po-

tential Israeli-Syrian conflict may begin at any

time. Syria is looking for, and may well have found, stauncher hacking from the Andropov Russians than from the Brezhnev Russians

The resignation of Anne Burford as head of

the Environmental Protection Agency does not alter the need for Congress to press its

investigations of the EPA. At the same time, it

gives Congress a chance to change the focus of

attention from controversial personalities

within the agency to the more important issue of the EPA's enforcement policies.

1908: Shanghai Opium Debate

The EPA After Burford

- The Guardian (London).

last year.

Shultz Keeps Listening

ports, the trouble began anew. The United States seems not to have assent-

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

certainty of retaliation - deterrence - fails.

Now imagine Soviet agreement to Mr. Reagan's proposals in the Strategie Arms Reduction Talks for deep cuts in weaponry, leaving each side with 2,500 warheads aboard 400 launchers. Paradoxically, the "reduction" would only increase instability. The side that fires first could now aim at least six warheads

> at each enemy launcher. To live with such warhead-to-launcher imbalance is to live in peril. And with the riddle so defined, the answer is obvious: Reduce the ratio, ideally to one warhead per launcher. It is the answer to which Mr. Kissinger now lends

One-warhead Midgetmen, dispersed and mobile, would be neither vulnerable to nor capable of surprise attack. With roughly equal numbers of warheads on each side, they are a very poor bet to disarm an enemy in a single blow; they simply cannot be depended on to strike hundreds of movable targets with enough force to wipe out a whole retaliatory system. Mr. Kissinger thinks 500 such land missiles for each side might do. Absent agreement, he would build one American Midgetman to match every Soviet warhead.

How to get from here to there is a separate question. Mr. Kissinger would delay the MX and cancel it altogether if the Russians, too, are persuaded to shift to one-warhead weapons. And if they thus reduce their preponderance in land-based missiles, he would in return scale down the United States's preponderance in submarine-based missiles.

The essential first step, however, is recogniz-ing the riddle. The Russians have been even slower than Americans to face up to it, But the chief of their general staff, Marshal Ogarkov, conceded last week that the "survivability" of his land-based missiles was worrying him.

As Mr. Kissinger says, it should be the main worry. Merely making missiles more destructive can no longer alter the balance of power. But new technologies are creating new vulnerabilines that do affect the balance of terror. Those technologies must be controlled.

Nothing is to be gained by dragging out a

to embarrass Mr. Reagan politically. At the same time, the president must be held accountable for policies which, by design or ne-

glect, have tended to weaken hard-won laws

More than 100,000 Lebanese now live in West Africa, forming a successful merchant class that is "subjected to open hostility

even in previously friendly states such as

negal, Sierra Leone, Liberia and the Ivory

Coast," writes James Kanu in the mouthly

New African of London. "As the recession hites deeper throughout West Africa, scape-goats are being sought."

Even the "once-tolerant ... government of President Houphouet-Boigny" in the Ivory Coast reportedly is restricting Lebanese com-mercial activities. The move was made. Mr.

Kanu says, "on the ground that the Lebanese

already control 60 percent of the country's

real estate. 83 percent of the shoe trade, and 66 percent of the textile trade." The fear now,

he concludes, is that "West African govern-

ments will ... introduce laws that will drasti-

1933: Cermak's Killer Executed

- World Press Review (New York).

cally curtail their economic activities."

- The Portland (Maine) Press Herald.

aimed at protecting the environment.

Scapegoats in Africa

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

After Shamir's Visit, Pessimism

mitted and can produce results.

U.S. will in Lebanon.

on the Begin government.

This was reaffirmed Saturday,

when King Hussein indicated there

was little chance he would join any

peace talks with Israel unless the United States increased its pressure

In these circumstances, the view

is, Mr. Begin must be asking him-

self: "Why do I want to move on

Lebanon and make it easier for

Hussein?" For if the king did grasp

the nettle and say he was ready to

talk, political life would certainly

W ASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's Middle East policy has arrived at the moment of truth. Officials know that after the anticlimactic confederation with Jordan.

outcome of an event in which they Since Mr. Reagan made his proposal last September, the United had invested much time and bope: States has been waiting and hoping for King Hussein of Jordan to the visit to Washington by Israel's foreign minister, Yitzhak Shamir. come forward and say he is ready to negotiate on it. But he has Secretary of State George P. Shultz spent 12 hours talking with looked for signs that he will not be Mr. Shamir, President Ronald

Reagan met with him and said afterward that it was a good talk. That comment reflected the impression of all who met Mr. Shamir that Israel's government had decided to move toward the American position on Lebanon. He took home with him U.S. ideas on assuring security in southern Lebanon without a fixed Israeli troop presence, and agreement seemed to be around the corner. There were optimistic

noises in Washington.

But when Mr. Shamir got back to
Jerusalem, the first signal was read. He said that American proposals were "unsatisfactory" and that Israel had not given up its insistence on stationing troops in Lebanon. So no agreement is in sight.

The episode of the Shamir visit

fits a particular view of Prime Min-ister Menachem Begin's diplomatic strategy. His position in the Lebanese negotiations, in this view, is primarily designed to block the Reagan plan for Palestinian anton-

become more complicated for Mr. Begin. He would be resisting negoflation oo an American plan when. for once, there was a willing Arab

None of this suggests that the Begin government will stand pat in-definitely on its conditions for leaving Lebanon: that it be allowed to keep troops at security points and establish full diplomatic and trade relations. The Israelis know Beirut cannot accept those terms, since putting himself out on a limb - a sign, especially, that Mr. Reagan they would cut Lebanon off from the Arab world and make certain and his government are really comthat Syria would not withdraw Lebanon has become the test of its troops.

U.S. capability. The Reagan people Time, rather, is the point. If the privately assured King Hussein last Lebanese negotiations are delayed fall that they would be able to arlong enough, skirmishing for the range an Israeli withdrawal. In a re-American presidential election will cent interview the Jordanian inforhave begun. And then no president mation minister, Adnan Abu would push an Israeli government. Oudeh, signaled that the king was The Reagan plan will be dead. still waiting for a demonstration of

Indeed, some Israelis have made the point to Americans in even more candid terms.

As soon as Mr. Reagan is ready to give up on the West Bank, they say, he will find Mr. Begin is forthcoming on Lebanon. The question now is what the ad-

ministration will do. It has pretty much let the Reagan initiative hang in the air since announcing it. Will it now make a fight, or just silently give up?

If the administration is serious, the best way to show it is for Secre-

tary Shultz to make an extended trip to the Middle East. He has been refuctant to become personally involved, knowing the risk of failure. But there is no real alternative. Only Mr. Shultz can speak to leaders in the region with the authority to be convincing.

To King Hussein, Mr. Shultz can

reaffirm that the Reagan administration has a political commitment. To Mr. Begin, he can make clear that the United States wants to see movement on Lebanon and the West Bank — and that failure would exact a long-term price in Israeli-American relations.

Mr. Begin believes that if Israel

goes on settling the West Bank for a few more years, the territory will be effectively annexed — and the United States will have to accept the fait accompli. But the result of that process would be to make Israel a state on the South African model, depending on force to keep a large indigenous population with-out basic rights. Would Americans really see that as in their interest, or Israel's?

In the current issue of the quar-terly Foreign Policy, Larry L. Fabian makes a convincing argument to the contrary. "No American president," he concludes, "however sympathetic to Israel, can offer it immunity in the United States from the consequences of West Bank policies that are not consonant with central requirement of the American-Israeli compact: That these two countries be allies in the search for peace. Absent this, the moorings of the special relationship can only loosen, gradually perhaps, but inexorably."

Pretoria May Underrate Its Neighbors' Resolve.

By Jonathan Power

against white rightists as he attempts to improve South Africa's apartheid system by bringing nonwhites into the national government. His govern-ment may well be brought down in the upcoming by-election.

Can South Africa be made to realize it only has a handful of years to adjust to realities? Or does it persuade itself that it is dealing with a black Africa to the north that is disorganized and inept and poses no substantial threat?

Will the so-called front-line states Botswana, Mozambique, Zim-babwe, Angola, Zambia and Tanzania - have the political cohesion and the facility for organization to sus-tain the anti-South African guerrillas to the point of victory? Given their style and method of working together, it may be easy for the South Africans to doubt the determination of those states.

The leaders of the front-line states work in a rather unstructured way. President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania is chairman, by informal consensus. Any of the leaders can call a summit. There is no agenda at any meeting. No formal record is made. No votes are taken and issues are decided by a sense of the meeting. Disagreements are allowed to stand.

Despite this looseness, the lack of formal structures has given them a flexibility that has proved on balance workable. They have operated as a powerful force. None of the Western countries considers a major diplomatic move in South Africa without taking their counsel. The Soviet Union, although tapped by some of the front-liners for war supplies, is kept at a careful distance.

When the front-line states decided to go along with the British in an effort to strike a deal with the Patriotic Front to end the Rhodesian war by a constitutional settlement, the black presidents made sure that the Soviet Union and Cuba were not involved. Yet only a year before, in June 1979, the presidents had seriously considered a Cuban plan to declare a "free Zimbabwe" under Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe in northeastern Rhodesia. The war would then have been intensified with expanded Soviet and Cuban arms, and perhaps Cuban personnel.

African guerrilla leaders, while having received enormous military and financial support, have also found their room for maneuver limited by the front-line states. Nowhere was this more evident than during the Rhodesian peace negotiations presided over by Lord Carrington. The Patriotic Front wanted to fight on to a military victory. The frontlines states wanted to give the British one more chance to engineer a peace-ful transfer of power. The front-line states continuously leaned on Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo, insisting at critical junctures that they bow to the

about any experimentation.

Angeles Times

He contributed this article to the Los

ONDON — South Africa is in one of its moments of transition and turbulence. Prime Minister P.W. Botha is fighting for his political life against white rightists as he attempts to the United Nations — in effect to bring the Russians back in — President Samora Machel of Mozambique personally intervened to stop Me Mugabe from leaving London

viewed as idiosyncrane, to say the least, by politicisms from other paras of the world.

The British and the same of the world. Mugabe from leaving London

The front-line presidents ad hoe style can be disconcerting and it viewed as idiosyncratic, to say the least her multiplease from the least her multiplease fr

learned to live and work with it sometimes exploiting the divisions but for the most part respecting the approach. Since the front line states

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To take on South Africa would require joint exercises, joint training and combined command of the front-line

armies.

were able to keep Soviet and Caban influence in bounds and were able to pressure the guerrillas to compro-mise, the British and the Americans A THE STATE OF THE

mise, the British and the Americans felt enormous pressure to deliver on their part of the deal.

But can this arrangement work as effectively when dealing with the struggle to bring majority role to South Africa? This argument is analyzed in a new Adelphi paper, "A Regional Security Role for the African Front-Line States," written by Robert Jaster and just published by the International Institute for Strategic Studies. Mr. Jaster concludes that the

front-line states are going to be more of a brake on the South African liberation movements than they have been on other guerrilla ricovements. They may give them offices, even bases, but they are wary of the cost of taking on South Africa. And their ad hoc structure is not arribly smiable for such a conflict. To take on South Africa, which is

what strong support for the liberation movements would mean would require joint exercises, joint training and combined command of the frontline armies. This the presidents would resist, because it would involve too much contact between their armies and Soviet and Cuban training personnel, entailing a danger of political indoctrination. For all the avowed Markism of Mr. Machel and Mr. Mugabe, practice has shown they are nervous of too close a communist embrace.

There is also an increasing consciousness about economic vidnerability. Allied with this is a growing preoccupation with social and co-

nomic problems.

Rhodesia demanded an inordinate effort of will by the front-line states. Namibia, also known as South-West Africa, is draining what is left of their energies. The front-line pres-

dents are not ready to take on South Africa this side of five or ten years. had some apparent success in in-Whether the South African leaders creasing production, Mr. Andropov is likely to be even more cautious will interpret this as weakness, and continue to move with excruciating slowness toward racial reform remains to be seen. It would be a mis-The writer is associate director of take. The historical record suggests Harvard's Russian Research Center. that the front-line states, though cau-The writer is associate director of

tious and careful, are determined. International Herald Tribune.

Letter: Tepees Burning

From Joe Downing in Paris

torch has been that of a painter, sculptor or critic setting off for those fahled shores where even the currency is green. As if the price of entry to the New World was a diatribe against the Old. Why must Paris die in order that New York live? Nicole de Romilly, the Braque expert, suggests the Freudian necessity that the son kill off the father. More suspicious natures wonder if it has to do with money.

Repeatedly, departing art professionals have solemnly announced that there is no more art in Paris. How can there be? They are elsewhere. All the art, God hless us, is over at E. Pluribus's place, in New York City on the long, skinny island. Well, I'm here to tell you it isn't so -here in Paris where I have lived 32 rewarding years, a paintbrush's throw from the great grounded kite of Notre Sainte Chapelle.

There is a vital, important Paris art world. We aim at an art that can offer more than instantaneous gratification or shock, that transcends the place and the time in which it is made. A like community exists in New York, doing considered, dedicated painting and sculpture. But what we bear of, voluminously, are show-business pieces, works that are so very much of their time that in a sur-

tense and deserved interest. But of-ten they are chilling, for their indifference to relevance to a later day -as if to justify apprehension that there will be no later day.

are out there scouring the horizon. knell-ringers who cross the Atlan-ne seems to be that New York art is not being made in Paris, To do so would be ridiculous. A quiett, more reflective art is being created here, and fortunately there is an

style; there is no way for him to fice it, it is made of his life. I paint as a small-town Kennickian mined loose as a child in the caves and Dame and the stained glass of the the hills, reborn in Chicago's Art Institute collections and steeped all my adult life in the light of Paris and that of the architecture and paintings in Florence, Venice and other points Italian.
I paint as a man who has never

properly seen the Louvre because he can't tear himself away from the Egyptian section. But I also paint as someone who as an infant soldier saw frozen-dead men stacked like firewood in a Christmas-card German forest. For me to try to fit into a New York idea of what art is about would be the wildest of

Most of Pans's art professionals and no end in time. Perhaps it is go to New York whenever they



How Much Economic Reform Under Andropov?

CAMBRIDGE, Massachuseus — It was a familiar scene — the nation's chief executive visits a factory to meet with its workers and management. His purpose is to demonstrate his interest in what the enterprise is doing and, more important, to generate enthusiasm for the

country's economic future. The locale could have been a digital-equipment plant in Boston, which President Ronald Reagan visited Jan. 27. In fact, it was four days later at the Sergo Ordzhonikidze machinetool factory in Moscow, and the visi-

tor was Yuri V. Andropov. Even though he is spared the wor-ries of being re-elected in 1984, Mr. Andropov, like Mr. Reagan, has to deal with serious economic problems

not to mention the Reagan administration's apparent intention to exacerbate them in the service of American foreign policy. Economic growth has faltered in the Soviet Union, just as it has in recent years in the United States. In 1982, Soviet production of such items as steel, cement, cars. huses, trucks and refrigerators was

hiles, wheat and machine tools was less than in 1978. While the Russians still have no overt unemployment, the fall in pro-duction that began during the last four years of Leonid 1. Brezhnev's life was unprecedented for the Soviet Union in peacetime. The expectation that Mr. Andropov would re-establish a semblance of order more rapid-

less than in 1981, and production of

coal, steel, paper, cement, automo-

By Marshall I. Goldman

than any of his competitors for Mr. Brezhnev's post may explain why

he was picked. Already, Mr. Andropov has begun to clean up his administrative house. In the few months he has been in power, several ministers and other senior officials have been fired for dishonesty or ineptitude. In some cases - such as the ministers of railroads and the domestic trade — they were targets not only because of incompetence but also because their ministries dealt directly with the pub-

lic, and thus made nice scapegoals. Mr. Andropov can claim some initial success. Industrial output in De-cember 1982, and January 1983, increased measurably over what had been produced 12 months earlier.

This has been partly explained by Western diplomats as being a reflection of the extremely poor results in the year-earlier period. And the February 1983 growth rates, recently announced, slowed from the preceding

Nonetheless, with workers and ministers running scared, there may be a real trend toward improvement, at least in the next year or two. But is tighter discipline likely to solve the structural problems of the Soviet economy? Is increasing steel produc-tion going to be enough? Ultimately, Mr. Andropov will have to do something to increase the production of consumer goods, as well as to provide better-quality products.

It is hard to see how that can be done with central planning. The present system, which worked so well in the past, was designed to produce

more - not better or newer. And where will a new breed of managers, with the skills to make a transition, come from? It is not as one Soviet authority put it, and increase their power. By definition, the "best managers" are those who thrived in the planning system in which the emphasis was on numbers, weight and more of the same product

-not on miniaturization, innovation and change. Mr. Andropov's emphasis on order and discipline is reminiscent of past Soviet efforts at reform. Perhaps he is smarter than his predecessors, but his efforts still bear the traces of the 'quick-fix" type of solution that has

characterized past efforts at reform. Overall reform is what is needed. But major changes entail enormous risks. A relaxation of tight central control could lead to chaos not only in the economy but also in society at large. To stimulate the production of new goods, it will be necessary to increase prices substantially, It will be necessary simultaneously to halt the production of obsolescent goods. This is likely to bring both inflation and unemployment.

As bad as the present situation may be, an overhaul of the system may be worse. And, now that he has

The ILO: Opportunity for Poland

RAIFORD, Florida - Joseph Zangara, the SHANGHAI - Foreign ratepayers in Shanghai have approved the resolution of the municman who fired six shots at Franklin D. Rooseipal council to reduce by 25 percent the numvelt in Bay Front Park, Miami, on Feb. 15, ber of licenses issued to opium dens, with a wounding Chicago Mayor Anton J. Cermak

FROM OUR MARCH 21 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

Other Opinion

view to their extinction within two years. They refused to listen to the petitions of 52 Chinese fatally, and five other persons less seriously. was electrocuted in the state prison here yesterday morning, 33 days after the shooting. Zangara, defiant to the last, shouted "Lousy guilds asking for the immediate prohibition of the dens. It leaked out in the course of the ratepayers' meeting that the council had supcapitalists!" as he was led into the death chamber. The condemned man spurned all ofpressed information concerning the petitions. The council in defense of its action, called fers of religious solace, but the chaplain reattention to the large vested interests affected. mained and finally Zangara listened attentively to the reading of the 14th chapter of the gospel of St. John. No one claimed the body, The council was undoubtedly influenced by the revenue paid by the opium dens, beside and it was buried in the prison cemetery. the large profit from the opium trade.

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between the Communist regime and the people, and a policy stalemate in the West over what to do about it. In these circumstances, an odd duck of a United Nations agency known as the International Labor Organization gets awfully interesting.
The ILO is that rare UN agency

with a mass constituency - workers and with considerable prestige in much of the world, although it is lit-tle-known in the United States. It owes its strength to the equal and direct role that workers, along with employer representatives and govern-ment officials, play in it. Americans appreciate the ILO for being one of the few UN agencies to have survived the political wars with its procedural fairness intact. The communist countries appreciate it as the single group-ing in which all workers of the world

The ILO has a special relevance in Poland arising from the fact that its Polish constituency, the work force. is the critical element in the national

ILO conventions on freedom of association and on collective bargaining. Solidarity invoked these conventions to secure recognition. But even since martial law was imposed 15 months ago. Warsaw has acknowledged the ILO's competence to seek respect for

At the recent meeting of its governing body in Geneva, the ILO came down hard on Poland, For months the organization had been pursuing the regime for its labor practices, aware that too hard a pursuit could lead to a Polish withdrawal ending ILO influence, but alert to the need to enforce its standards. As a result of intense debate between and

At Geneva in March, the Poles for the first time stayed home, raising the question of whether they might let their membership lapse; they are al-

responded by giving them until April 15 to respond. If they do not, a pro-secutorial "commission of inquiry" - by ILO criteria a harsh sanction will be established.

We come now to the consideration that leads the Americans closest to the ILO to wonder whether General Wojciech Jaruzelski might decide to work with the ILO after all. Poland remains a failing place, and no rescue is imaginable without some real support for the regime in the work place support that official compliance with ILO standards might earn.

According to the AFL-CIO, which speaks for American workers in the ILO, General Jaruzelski could, if he chose, start restoring worker rights even within his existing labor legisla-tion. A range of knowledgeable Americans ask if he might not respond sooner to the balanced, legalistic recommendations of a respected international body than, say, to the challenges of a Western government

The Washington Post.

WASHINGTON — There is a political stalemate in Poland By Stephen Rosenfeld political mix. The pre-Solidarity government of Poland ratified the key

ius standards.

within many delegations, the ILO had granted the Poles two delays.

ready in default on dues. The ILO

regarded as bostile.

In the Paris Art World

FOR years the New York art spasms. These manifestations have people have been setting fire to our Paris tepees, and remarka-hly often the hand holding the short lives the works can arouse in-

prisingly few months no nourishment is left in them.

Painting and sculpture - the plastic arts — have no beginning for this reason that the best art, al-

Artists are fine doomsayers, but another of our roles is to be in the front ranks of the hopers, of the espiers of angels, and we in Panis The central reproach of those

equally quiet, reflective group of people who seek it out. A painter does not choose his

incongruines.

for this reason that the best art, al-though necessarily of its epoch, is capable of rising above it. Too much New York art is relentlessly of the minute. Art resemblessly and come home thrilled. Then we of the minute. Art movements are go to our studios and do Paris art born, exploited, over-exposed and issuing from Paris lives, just as indie with a rapidity that suggests portant as what we have seen. We they would better be named art are very good. Come see

Andropov's Faces

Andropov (IHT, Feb. 23): World Society for the Protection of When General Serior of the Animals will dispatch field staff to KGB stepped off a Soviet plane in the Gulf region of the St. Lawrence hondon in the 1950s, the British press aprly called him "an odious thug" The American papers were hardly more complimentary.

By contrast, the supreme boss of all the "odious thugs," Yuri V. Andropov, received a very different ecception in the article by Mr. Doder. Mr. Andropov's photo looked like a model of a public relations job: he radiated respectability, cleanliness, reasonableness, and an intellectual air. The article referred to Mr. Andropov as the "chairman" of the KGB for 15



SE SEPLEM

years mentioned his qualities," talked of his "personal constituencies" (whatever that meant), and praised his "refreshing straightforwardness."

Finally, we were assured that they" (Mr. Andropov and his clique) "are serious men with serious purposes." Have Mr. Andropov and his KGB changed so much in the last 15 years? No more assassinations? No more gulags, "psychia-tric" wards, tortures or beatings? Due wonders.

THOMAS KLINE

Thanks, No Tanks

"Regarding "Defense: Lifetime Concern for All Men" (LHT Special Report on Switzerland, March 1): Given the developments in artillery, such as long-distance "smart" shells, and in infantry anti-tank

firepower, the military planners who argue that Switzerland needs to upgrade its armored mobility, presumably by the purchase of American XM-1s or German Leopard-2s, are either tank salesmen or strategists who are just getting around to preparing for World

Any small nation that now pours money into armored forces is simply buying very sophisticated pres-sure cookers in which, in the event of a full-scale conventional battle,

its young men will die...

The answer for a sophisticated small country like Switzerland should be to invest an equivalent amount of money in the development and/or purchase of the most modern and effective "tank-killer"

PAUL M. McNEILL

A Con Game

Regarding "Soviet Union Warns Chancellor Over Missiles" (IHT, March 8):

The Soviet missiles are meant to counter corresponding British and French missiles pointed at the Sovict Union. Not wishing to be militarily inferior to France and Britain, but forbidden to have a nuclear arsenal of its own, West Germany is seeking to have America build its nuclear defense for it. If it does, the Russians will just have to build more missiles to counter it. It is

But no one talks in these terms. The "zero option" is ridiculous. Russia cannot he expected to dismantle its intermediate range mis-siles until France and Britain dis-mantle theirs, But France and Britain are not even talking. What is the meaning of this international con game? Does anyone really

CHARLES ANDERSON.

'Eggs, a Pair'

Regarding "Words of Weariness" (IHT, Jan. 24):

A propos William Safire's piece nal variations in American English I am reminded of a short visit I made to Lake Tahoe, Nevada, some years ago. Accompanied by an American friend, I ordered in a fast-food shop, m. I suppose a very "Briush" accent, "a couple of scrambled eggs without toast." The young waitress was dumbfounded, evidently trying to guess what for-cign language I was speaking. My American friend simply said: Eggs, a pair, wreck 'em. Hold the

. B. BUCKLE. Palavas ies Flots, France.

A Brief Reprieve

Canada's decision to stop the clubbing of baby seals, originally heralded as a breakthrough for animal protection advocates, is not as encouraging as one might be led to believe. The newborn seals will be spared, but only for a few weeks. As soon as the seals shed their white costs, at about four weeks of age (at which stage they are called beaters"), they will become the targets of seal hunters with guns.

While the swifter seals will be shot at, many of the less mobile ones will most likely be clubbed. At this point, the young seals are able to swim, and consequently, much more difficult to take. Whereas clubbing seals is esthetically displeasing shooting them

Recognizing the extent of animal suffering, as well as the many undefined elements of the hunt, the the Gulf region of the St. Lawrence

River to monitor the situation:

K. FRUCHT, WSPA Regional Director,

One Man's Dream

Regarding "If Europe Wants a Moral Defense" and "White Bread Answers to a No-Bread Crisis" (IHT, Feb. 17):

After reading William Pfaff's re-port of his "moral" leap onto the no-first-use bandwagon, and then Géorge Will's calumnious account of lack Lang's conference and all things French, as well as Mailer, Sontag and Galbraith — I had to take to bed. Their one-two punch upset my lunch, which, I admit, had been quiche.

I dreamed, William, of a tidy Enrope where all the nasty nukes were safely tucked away with the "obsolete" phosgene and nerve gas sup-plies so that all the generals could return to the important things in life, like fire and maneuver, terrain and tactics, Clausewitz and counterattack. The 70 years between 1914 and 1984 disappeared, except for all our new "conventional" toys, like cluster bombs, Exocets, Dragonfire and non-nuclear preci-sion-guided missiles.

I woke up when target practice began. I rolled over. I dreamed, George, that you had more tact and wit. I know it's hard for you and the Francophobe crowd, but you can't go around saying the French minister of culture is "anti-American" just because of some hot remarks in Mexico. Maybe Mr. Lang had eaten too many jalapenos at the time. After all, many of the delegates at the Paris conference were American. Are you envious because you weren't invited? I wasn't, either.

Nor was Spiro Agnew.

I saw only one flaw with the conference: the omission of Mede Haggard and Clint Eastwood, despite Sontag'a remark. Those two reach a lot more folk than "intellectuals" and newspaper pundits. And they have a hell of a lot more se than Bronco George Will. JOHN M. McDOUGAL.

In a Corner

tunate" (IHT, Feb. 1): .

I found Flora Lewis's article to I found Flora Lewis's article to of the commission, said Saturday be thought-provoking and, in parts, that "there are no restrictions" on a good clarification of the dangers the commission's subpoena power

are differences, I do take issue with mission's anthority in this area had her statements that "Israel's problem is its array of external ene past, when we asked the White mies" and that South Africa's House for documents, we got "problem is its internal structure." What has been avoided here is the cause of Israel's "array of external ledge the commission had not prehalf the population to take the land one in the White House, although away from the other half. The in- it had issued subpoenas to officials ternal structure of the Israeli state in other federal and state agencies. is, in fact, as repugnant as South Commission officials said they

more subtly): no rights to the land and Carter administrations.

war on the part of its neighbors. What is truly revealing about South Africa's claims to similarities with Israel is that a man who has painted himself into a corner would attempt to justify the stupidity of his self-created predicament the actions of another man who also painted first and thought later.

TIMOTHY COATES. Khamis Mushayt, Saudi Arabia.

Psychic Disturbance

Phyllis Theroux was a had choice as reviewer for Ruth Montgomery's new book — and latest embarrassment — "Threshold to Tomorrow" (IHT, March 4). To state that Mrs. Montgomery is "proba-bly" America's leading authority on psychic phenomena demonstrates Ms. Theronx's ignorance or

Mrs. Montgomery is essentially a reporter, and reporters — even the report and said Mr. Reagan when maintaining their objectivity had actually increased federal spending on civil rights enforcething. Whatever objectivity Mrs. tgomery may once have had, she has long since lost it.

LAWRENCE W. ALTHOUSE.
Dallas.

Bane's Mistake

Regarding "The Father of Social Security" (IHT, Jan. 25):

Concerning the late Frank Bane and the tottering finances of the system, in most countries Social Security payments or their equivalents are fully taxable. However, since the basic idea seems to be to some old age, why not introduce a change that does just that but cuts out excesses. Social Security payments should remain tax-free for those declaring an adjusted income of less than \$30,000, and taxes on the payments could rise to 100 percent for those with incomes over

Most people who benefit from the "mistake" of Frank Bane in failing to foresee that American life expectancy would grow by 15 years over the last half century will gladly pay the small price I suzgest.

C. FRED C. MEUSER. St. Moritz, Switzerland.

Panel Seeks Papers From White House

'Lack of Cooperation' Is Charged on Rights

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service WASHINGTON - The United States Commission on Civil Rights says that the White House and federal agencies have impeded its work by withholding documents, and the commission has informed President Ronald Reagan that it plans to issue subpoenas to obtain

the documents. In a letter to Mr. Reagan last week, Clarence M. Pendleton Jr. chairman of the six-member com-mission, complained about "a growing pattern of difficulties" and a "lack of cooperation" by Reagan administration officials. He said their refusal to supply the request-ed information was undermining our ability" to monitor enforce-ment of federal civil rights laws.

Mr. Pendleton, a Reagan ap-pointee, said in an interview that the delays are becoming intolerable, and they impede our work."

In his letter, he listed 12 examples showing what he said was an "outright refusal or failure to respond to commission requests" or

"delay or evasiveness" in replies.

John Hope 3d, acting staff director of the commission, said that if necessary the commission would is sue subpoenas to White House aides and other federal officials to obtain the material. He said the commission had not identified the individuals to whom the subpoenas would be addressed.

Kevin R Hopkins, director of the White House Office of Policy Information, said the White House had received Mr. Pendleton's request and would try to cooperate with the panel.

But a senior administration official said the commission would probably not get all the documents it wanted because some of the materials would disclose sensitive details about investigations of individuals and compa

The 1957 law that created the Civil Rights Commission said that "all federal agencies shall cooperate with the commission to the end that it may effectively carry out its functions and duties." The law also gave the commission anthority to ssue subpoenas for the testimony Regarding "South Africa: The of witnesses and the production of Comparison With Israel Is Unfor-documents. documents.

Mary Frances Berry, a member of superficially linking the South and that "White House aides African situation with the Israeli." While I would agree that there else." However, she said the com-

Mr. Hope said that to his knowies"; the determination of viously issued a subpoena to any-

Africa's. had tried unsuccessfully for more Scratch the surface of Israeli soci- than a year to obtain data on the ety and we find calculated and me- race, sex and ethnic origin of all thodical discrimination and harass- high-level presidential appointees, the Rev. Peter Marshall, the Scotment of the Palestinians. The same a type of information provided to game is being played (although the commission under the Ford

The commission made four writeducational opportunities, and so On Jan. 10, Mr. Pendleton sent a had made him one of the nation's on. Israel's problem is caused by its letter to Mr. Reagan saying that most familiar preachers. He died of inability to recognize the Palestinians as a people, not by a love of provide the information. In the next two months, the panel ob-tained some of the data by sending

separate letters to 40 agencies. That's a very roundabout way of having to get information," Mr. Pendleton said. The commission wanted the statistics to help assess the president's "record in appointing minorities and women to top federal jobs," he said.

The commission is seeking documents from mimerous agencies to determine the amount of money and the number of employees they have devoted to specific civil rights enforcement activities. After obtaining detailed data last year, the rights commission issued a report questioning the administration's commitment to civil rights.

The report concluded that Mr. Reagan's budget for the fiscal year 1983 was "a new low point in a dis-turbing trend of declining support for civil rights enforcement. White House officials denounced

The commission can investigate discrimination on the basis of race, religion, sex, age, handicap or na-tional origin. It can also make legislative recommendations to Congress, but it has no enforcement powers of its own.

Tunisia, Algeria Sign New Accord

TUNIS - Tunisia and Algeria have signed a treaty of friendship and concord to signal the normal-

ization of relations. President Chadli Benjedid of Algeria and President Habib Bourguiba signed the treaty and an accord setting the limits of their common frontier Saturday on the second day of the Algerian leader's first official visit to Tunisia.

Sources said the new treaty is designed to avoid repetitions of incidents such as the attack on the Tunisian mining town of Galsa three years ago by opponents of the Tunisian government who came from Libya via Algeria, and a similar attempt at infiltration last year in the Kasserine area.



Ling-Ling rested outside Saturday, a day after her successful encounter with her mate, Hsing-Hsing.

After 7-Year Courtship, **Zoo Pandas Finally Mate**

WASHINGTON — Ling-Ling and Hsing-Hsing, the sexually star-crossed pandas of Washington's National Zoo, finally have consummated their seven-year platonic union.

In a late-morning encounter Friday, love and/or biology tri-

umphed under the zoo's greening willows as several ast zoologists and a television film crew looked on. "After all those years!" said Dr. Devra Kleiman, the 200's reproductive zoologist, referring to the pandas' previous fumbled flirtations. "He was halfway through before I realized we had a chance for success

Zoo officials had tried paoence, assistance, and artificial insemination in an effort to solidify the relationship. So unlikely had the union appeared that 200 officials already had a flagon of sperm flown in from London's highly touted male panda Chia-

Chia, lest Hsing-Hsing falter again.

On Friday, however, when Ling-Ling wandered through the gate from ber enclosure to Hsing-Hsing's and presented berself for this year's try, she was bleating encouragement and Hsing-Hsing appeared to take heart anew. Hsing-Hsing for once needed

[But on Saturday, the 13-year-old pandas failed to mate again and Ling-Ling was artificially inseminated with Chia-Chia's semen, United Press International reported. "We just wanted to make sure Ling-Ling gets pregnant," Mike Morgan, a zoo spokesman said. "It's critical that she has semen inside her" during her annual three-day period of heat.]

Repeated matings would raise the possibility of conception to 80 or 90 percent, but it will be June or July before zoo officials will know for sure if Ling-Ling is pregnant.

Catherine Marshall, 68, Writer, Dies in Florida

Sergei Postovalov,76, deputy

NEW YORK - Catherine Mar- ...

shall LeSourd, 68, whose inspirational books have sold more than 18 million copies, died Friday in Boynton Beach, Florida, Her death was attributed to heart failure by Philip Lader, her son-in-law. Mrs. LeSourd, who wrote under

the name Catherine Marshall, bad

been hving on her family's farm in Lincoln, Virginia. Born in Johnson City, Tennestional prominence as the widow of tish-born Presbyterian minister

who served as chaplain to the U.S. Senate from 1947 to 1949. The informal sincerity of Mr. for the native inhabitants, separate The commission made four writtowns, a lack of professional and ten requests for the data last year. Marshall's prayers and sermons

> 46, at the peak of his popularity. Mrs. LeSourd, who had long kept diaries and notebooks in the hopes of being a writer, published "Mr. Jones, Meet the Master," a volume of her late husband's sermons, and the book immediately became a best seller. Her biogra-phy of Mr. Marshall, "A Man Called Peter," was also a best seller in 1951 and became a successful

motion picture in 1955. In 1959, she married Leonard Earle LeSourd, the executive editor of Guidenosts. She and her busband formed Chosen Books, a publishing company that handled her work and that of other authors of inspirational works.

Adrian S. Fisher

NEW YORK (NYT) - Adrian S. Fisher, 69, a leading arms control negotiator and former dean of the Georgetown University Law Center, died of cancer Friday at his home in Washington.

Mr. Fisher was the first deputy director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and a leading American negotiator of the 1963 Limited Test Ban Treaty, which barred nuclear testing in the atmosphere, in outer space and un-

In 1977, Mr. Fisher was given the rank of ambassador by President Jimmy Carter and was ap-pointed a member of the U.S. Mission to the United Nations. In the job, he directed the American delegation to the Geneva conference on to control chemical weapons and produce a comprehensive test ban

Haldan K. Hartline

NEW YORK (NYT) - Dr. Haldan K. Hartline, 79, a co-winner of the 1967 Nobel Prize in physiology for advancing knowledge of vision, died of a heart attack Thursday in Maryland He lived in Hydes,

Dr. Hartline, a professor of biophysics at Rockefeller University from 1953 until he retired in 1974, shared the 1967 Nobel award for physiology or medicine with Drs. George Wald of Harvard University and Ragnar Granit of the Royal Caroline Institute of Medicine and Surgery in Stockholm.

Montana Uses Strength as Theme While Miyake Plays Tender Tune

PARIS - Claude Montana and Issev Miyake shared honors this weekeno at the ready-to-wear collections for fall and winter. Both were wildly applauded and totally different. Montana dealt with Amazons. Mivake offered the Volcano

In a beautiful and intimidating fashion spectacle, Montana made it obvious that he designs for a woman who calls the shots. She is a star, in buge coats of white fox or champagne mink, or a fearless aviatrix, garbed in leather from hel-meted top in booted toe. Or Diana the Huntress, in khaki, leather-

Even lingerie, black chiffon drip-ping with black feathers and a first for Montana, was aimed at women

PARIS FASHIONS

who play on their own terms. Lest one did not get the message, the background song — starting with a swooning "Deshabillez-moi," and ending with a curt "Deshabillez-vous" — filled you in.

Montana made his first impact

on the fashion world with leather and a memorable, strong-should-ered blouson. This has marked him for life and explains his love affair with superwomen, all of them female James Bonds. His look has never been for shy violets and this collection is another rendition of the same tune.

The leather aviatrix suits and coats were the best in Paris and established the strong look — a huge, V-shape — which he then translated into both fabrics and furs. The narrowing of the V put the empha-sis on hips, which have been promi-nent in all Paris collections. Here they were often cinched with shag-gy panther sashes, complete with big fangs.

Montana's blouson has now been elongated into a long coat, its bloused back gathered by a low, double belt. High turtleneck collars often double up as boods. Skirts are long. Heads are small, Hardware made this look even stronger, from propellers used as tie pins in solid brass epaulets. His other coats had immense lapels and full, swirling backs held together by leather double belts.

Shearling, sheepskin with the wool on the inside that usually comes in beige or brown, was dyed in unusual colors, such as deep blue and wine red. Montana's series of décolleté, sensuous leather dresses also were in unusual colors. The ending, with models wearing fencer's masks of pale tulle sprin-kled with paillettes and topped by egret feathers with rounded coats pastel satins, had echoes of the Bailets Russes.

chairman of the control committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, in Moscow, Tass made the announcement Sat-Robert Fiske Bradford, 80, Republican governor of Massachusetts in 1947-48 and a ninth-generation grandsoo of William Bradford, a signer of the Mayflower and a signer of the Mayflower does not be street from a sex shop and a surface of India.

Water supplies in coastal Massuch as signer of the Mayflower made clothes. Part of his success is done to farming out his collection to bloomson and modest workrooms (across the eru india, according to the state of India.

Water supplies in coastal Massachusett as signer of the Mayflower made clothes. Part of his success is done to farming out his collection to bloomson and modest workrooms (across the eru india, according to the street from a sex shop and a surface of ludia.

Water supplies in coastal Massachusett a signer of the state of Tamil made clothes. Part of his success is done to farming out his collection to bloomson and a surface of ludia.



duced in Italy by Donatella Girom-nature, Miyake called his look Volbelli, while the beautiful furs come cano, because a lot of his fabrics from another tie-up, this time with look like molten lava. Not sexy in Denmark's Birger Christensen. the conventional Western sense,

Miyake also played a powerful but more tender tune. With 10 for rock bottom sensuality that reyears of showing here, this designer, who is way ahead of his Japanese colleagues, has managed to gether with corsets of metallic become Parisian while staying coils. close in his roots. His clothes are the trade. Mivake works with a intricate layers that require a bow-to kit to assemble properly. But the results, with outlandish shapes and Japanese artisan, Arai, who lives outside Tokyo. Arai produced 40 the most advanced fabrics and texdifferent fabrics for this collection, including a oew woven pattern on wool that looks like a print and is tures around, are arresting as well

as impeccably pulled together, His love for indigo blue has resulted in all kinds of garments in- er. spired by Japanese peasants' work clothes. Miyake also had asymmetrical sweaters, that married several different textures as well as unusual ponchos of braided leather, mink and feathers.

common bond between human beings, Miyake has a gentle as well as ral different textures as well as unsual ponchos of braided leather, ink and feathers.

Known for his intense love of the says, "I hope people are happy wearing them."

His fabric research is unique in

achieved with the use of a comput-

Seeing clothes as a language, a

Drought in India's Southern States, Affecting 260 Million, Is Worsening

Montana fans keep wondering NEW DELHI — A drought af-how this modest-looking man, who goes around in beat-up jeans and ple has reached "heartrending pro-

"Even at the best of times, water supply in Madras is far from satis-factory," the Times said. "Now, bowever, the routine hardship of the people living in Madras has as-sumed heartrending proportions."

Inadequate monsoon rains for the last three years have shrunk the southeastern states' water supply Born in Johnson City, Tennes- Compact and first governor of due to farming out his collection to people must wait in long lines for so severely that "a drought of great see, Mrs. LeSourd first came to oa- Plymouth Colony, Friday in Bos- top professionals. Ideal Cuir does alternate-day water rations, the magnitude is gathering force," the newspaper said.

Published every Monday, this is a compilation of senior positions published in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE and other selected publications. Comments concerning this feature can be addressed to Juanita Caspori in Paris.

POSITION	SALARY	EMPLOYER	LOCAT.	QUALIFICATIONS	CONTACT	Source
International Trade Development	Attractive	Major division of a Fortune 50 campany.	Hew York	Tech. day. (ideally supported by an MBA); int'l trading expertise; 7-10 yrs. exp.; demons. skills in int'l augminations.	Box 379, c/o Bertsch, Stee & Exans, Inc, 49 East 53 rd St., How York, N.Y. 10022.	Wall Street Jeernal 8-3-83
Director of int'l Regulatory Affairs	Competitive	let'l Group of Pharmacostical Andestry Insider.		Min. 2 yrs. int'l exp., pref. living abreait, deg in chemistry, histogy or pharmacology, Eng. + Span.	Todd McGoveru, Starting Brug Inc., 90 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10016.	Wall Street Journal 8-2-83
GROUP FINANCIAL DIRECTOR	+ 990,822	lut'i Trading.	Lendon	Extensive top magt. exp. of int'l finance, taxation & strategic planning.	Bavid T. Young Spicer & Pegler Management Consultants, 56 St. Mary Aze, London ECSA 884.	Wall Street Journal 9-3-63
Controller & Administration Manager		French subsidiary of large American Group.	Southern Salamb of Paris	Recognized business or accts, qual. &/or deg.; demanst. solid exp.; Fr., Eug.	Ref. 1684, Pierre Lichau S.A., B.P. 228, 75063 Paris Cedex 02.	En Monde 9-3-83
FINANCE MANAGERS	Commensurate with exp.	Zahid Tractor.	Saudi Arabia	Supervisory erg. essential; Arabic, Erg.; Venv. deg. in Finance; 5 pts. bank credit exp.; Middle East exp. prof.	Manager, Recruitment, Zahid Tractor, 38 GM Courthouse, Old Court Place, London W6 4PL	LULT. 18-3-83
DIRECTEUR SCIENTIFIQUE		Rostifort de Recherches Servier.		Chercheur de haut niveau, qualités d'animateur et l'organisateur.	Conseiller en Relations Humaines, Institut de Recherches Servier. 14 R. de Val-470r, 85750 Soresses, France.	LR.T. 18-3-83
CONTROLLER		Leading amitivational Company in the Offsbure industry.	Frenck Striera	Univ. grad.; 30's; cup. int'l service cu.; Eng., fr. + Span. or Port.	Ref. M532, SYP Ressources Humaines, 7 Rue de Logelhach, 75817 Paris.	1.9.T. 19-3-83
LEASING MANAGER	Gest	Int'l Figureial Org.	Guild	Several yrs.' exp. with first-class practical skills covering logal, pricing structuring, computerised lease evaluation.	P.D. Bex 11694, Outai, U.A.E.	1817. 18-3-83
PROCESSING ADVISOR	Negotiakia.	FELCRA	Kerata Lumpus	Appropriate academic &/or tech qual- subst. eq. in oil pake processing magt.	The Brecher General, FELCRA, Let 145, Jatan Besses, P.B. Bax 2754, Knata Lumpur.	LR.T. 18-3-83
COFFEE	Good	Important Belgian Ča.		lised to trade interestionally, Eug. + fr., Spac.; dynamic executive, 28-48.	Ref. AL/393, Nrs. A. Luyten, 17C, Lamorinièrestraal, 83, 8-2000 Authorp, Tol. 83/238 5836.	Financial Times 18-3-83
INT'L SENIOR COMPUTER AUDITOR		Marek & Co. (leading &.S. pharmacestical co.).	Brassels	thair, deg.; min. 5 yrs. exp. data processing, pref. 1800 expansions using COBBOL & 1876; Eng. +.	Frank Yandewalle, Personnel Bept., Dierrik Sharp & Bohme, 1135 Ch. de Waterioo, 1180 Brussels.	Financial Times 18-3-83
DISTRICT SALES MANAGER	c. £45,880 tax free	Case of world's major computer companies.	Sapif	Birectly relovant exp. in appropriate field; proven record of sales/megi. saccess.	Niggel Schollick, E.P.C., Berney Wood Road, Bornham, Slengt S.I. BEH. Tel.: (85286) 4814.	Figancial Times 18-3-83
FINANCIAL COMPTROLLER BANKING	Attractive tax-free	National Bomestic Bank with major expansion plans.	Landon	Prof. speal. Accountant cap. in broking. Eng.; min. 3 ps. broadly based commercial banking at sr. magt. level.	Bef. FCB 4152/LR.T., Managing Director, C.J.A., 35 New Broad St., Loader EC2M 1NH. Tel: 61-588 3588.	LR.T. 12-3-83
SENIOR PERSONNEL MANAGER	Tax free	Major Middle East Bank.	The Cali	Must have licht senior personnel rules, ideally to hanking or financial institution; provious int'l man; Eng., Arabic.	Ref. CB 1836-8, G.E. Yazigi, MSI Middle East, 52 Gresneam Gardens, Lundon SWIW OAW.	LB.T. 12-3-83
AREA SALES MANAGER		imes filmsydlerindustrie (Arnaturu) /Bub leitmeskau).	Ression Tesas	Ingunieur, 30-40, Praxis Vertrieb + Prejactiieurg int1 Geschaft. Kenetnisse eegiscksprachige Markte.	Strintach & Wolfer Could, Ansteller Str. 4, 7868 Stattgart 61. Tel.: (8711) 42 8827-29. Deatschland.	Frankheiter Alle Zeitung 12-3-83
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS MANAGER	Very attractive	Subsidiary of Dunley Olympic (Australia).	Morich	38's or early 48's, ther, exp. Europe-wide in sales & nicky of ind. protective apparel, especially gloves; Eng., Ger., Fr.	Managing Director, Assell Glove Vertretung Embli, Stablyomering 3, 8660 Minachen 62.	Frankfurter All. Zeitung 12-3-83

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Westdeutsche Landesbank

A SPECIAL REPORT

Nakasone's Style: Sensitive Issues Attacked Directly

TOKYO - Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will probably go down in history as both a hero and a villain.

in history as both a hero and a villain.

Some will remember him as a decisive statesman whose policies gave lapan greater security and stature in the world; others will remember him as a reckless leader who led Japan to the brink of disaster.

From the way Mr. Nakasone has been acting and talking since he took office last November, and the general reaction to his behavior, there seems little room for anything in between in how Japanese will ultimately assess their 16th postwar prime minister.

Where caution has traditionally been a keynote of political action, Mr.

sensitive issues. Where evasion underlies the art of political debate, the prime minister has not hesitat-

Since taking office he has stirred

The problem with Mr. Nakasone
— if it can be called a problem —
is that he is by nature a forceful,
outspoken leader in a consensus
society where individualism and

blunt talk are liabilities, not assets.

Millions of Japanese have been kept gland to their television sets during televised Diet sessions

It is little wonder he was labeled

government service to run for a

seat in the Lower House in the first

postwar general election in 1947.

At 28, he became the youngest

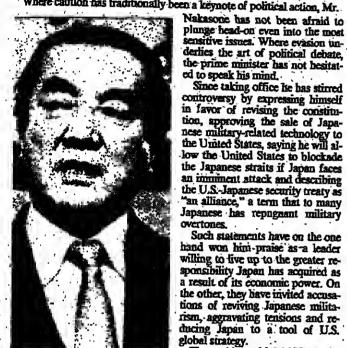
member of the Diet. He is now

serving his 13th consecutive term.

In his biography, Mr. Nakasone

maverick from th

prohibited.



Tanaka Case Strains Party Despite Firm Diet Majority The print of the printe minister has joited his listeners with his trankness. But Mr. Nakasone, 64, has always been this way. It has been both his strength and weakness, this preference for speaking in blacks and whites instead of in the bread chades of grant in between

TOKYO — Despite their com-fortable Diet majority, the Liberalwith uncertainty as Japan's biggest postwar political scandal moves toward its denovement this fall.

Seldom has a single man had so. great an influence over his party in Japanese parliamentary democracy as Kaknei Tanaka, now on trial oncharges of accepting a 500-million-yen bribe in 1972 when he was prime minister to promote the sale of Lockheed planes to a Japanese commercial airline

Throughout the more than 180 hearings by a Tokyo District Court culminating in the prosecu-tion's summation in January, Mr. Tanaka has consistently denied ac-

cepting the money, Prosecution witnesses have testified how the money was delivered in cash in three shipments, one of which, they said, was transferred from one car to another in a cardboard box on a quiet street behind the British Embassy.

Mr. Tanaka's chanfieur, who made a practice of logging his as-

Mr. Tanaka's private secretary steadfastly defended his employer in court, only to have his young wife upset his story by telling the court how her husband had confided to ber of his torment in covering

When the prosecution produced a witness it said had attended a meeting in Tokyo to discuss the money transfer, the defense re-spouded with a photograph pur-porting to show him in Hokkaido, northern Japan at the time, only to have the prosecution point out that the hour on the clock in the picture did not match the period he was supposed to have been there.

The drama with its star-studded cast has gripped the nation much in the way Watergate monopolized

America's attention. In demanding a five-year prison term and a 500-million-yen fine, the prosecution has called for the heaviest penalty possible under the law. The defense is scheduled to give its summation in May, to be followed by the court's verdict around October.

For the Liberal-Democrats, the scandal's repercussions extend beyoud the fate of a single individual o the very roots of the political ystem under which the conservaives have governed Japan since

The issue is ethical - how a man o heavily implicated in scandal is ble to remain so influential in polucs indeed, Mr. Tanaka heads the argest faction of the LDP today, a

action whose membership has ac-(Continued on Page 14S)

(Continued on Page 9S)



A golf-putting range does heavy night business against the crowded Tokyo skyline.

Debate Grows on Erosion of Traditional Values

Divorce and Juvenile Crime Rates Soar as Perceptions of Society Change

By Robert Y. Horiguchi

TOKYO - As divorce and juvenile delinquency rates soar, speculation is growing in Japan as to whether new perceptions of individual liberty, sexual roles and material wellbeing are causing an erosion of traditional values, most of them based on Confucian ethics.

The debate is being fueled by an abundance of statistical studies and opinion polls that are being carried ont by official and private organizations that dissect and analyze various facets of the current transition of Japanese society.

office, various government agencies, the semi-official Japan Broadcasting Corporation, newspapers, insurance companies and specialized foundations, are confusing and. even, sometimes conflicting.

. Thus, the emerging picture remains blurred and the eventual economic and social consequences of changes that are taking place are hard to fathom or to determine whether they represent a passing phase or a lasting trend

Divorces last year exceeded 165,000, the highest figure since statistics on broken marriages began to be established in 1900 and double what it was 15 years ago. This brought the divorce rate to 1.4 for every The results of these frequent soundings brought the divorce rate to 1.4 for every made, among others, by the prime minister's 1,000 married couples — slightly above the

ratio in France (1.39) but far below the 5.1 rate in the United States.

The distinctive feature of this surge in divorces was the number of couples that had decided to part after having been married for more than 10 years and the relatively mature age of those ending their marriages.

Thirty-eight percent of the dissolved mar-riages had been in effect for more than a dec-ade, while 30.9 percent of the husbands and 22.2 percent of the wives who parted were over 40 years of age, the Ministry of Health and Welfers recoved. and Welfare reported.

This revelation attracted widespread attention in that it indicated that the long-stand-

(Continued on Page 9S)

Imminent U.S.-Japan Crisis on Trade Is Averted But Resolution of Differences Will Take Time

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON - The initial moves in the office of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and several other developments of 1983 seem to have eased the growing tension and averted a crisis in the making between the United States and Ja-

recalls his campaign debate with the communist candidates in his It is far too much to say that the Gumma Prefecture constituency troubles are over and too early to north of Tokyo. "The communists say that the positive trends will came with their red flags held hold up, in the opinion of Reagan high," he said. "I went bearing the administration policymakers. But Japanese flag, the display of which the Occupation authorities had the officials are exhaling for the first time in many months due to a lowering of tensions, especially The act labeled him a rightist, since Mr. Nakasone's trip to Wash-

but in his own mind, as he cam-paigned on an old bicycle, he was a ington Jan. 17-20. Almost every week during 1982 nationalist seeking to instill a feelnew complaints of "unfairness" in Japanese trade and defense policy ing of national pride, which, he was convinced, was an essential ingredwere heard on Capitol Hill and other U.S. political and public ient in the enormous task of nanonal reconstruction ahead. In 1951, Mr. Nakasone, still a forums. As unemployment rose m the United States, so did the fears and the frustrations.

member of the conservative oppo-sition, had the temerity to address 7,000-word petition to General Douglas MacArthur containing 21 recommendations on the future course he thought should he set for Japan. He also presented it to U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, then in Japan to discuss a

peace treaty.

General MacArthur reportedly threw the document into his waste paper basket, but Mr. Dulles

showed interest.
In the document, Mr. Nakasone discussed the need for a mutual defense agreement between Japan and the United States. He urged that Japan be allowed to develop atomic energy for peaceful uses. Earlier, he had publicly recommended that Japan establish a de-

In many ways, Mr. Nakasone was ahead of his time — a time when the nation still recovering from the exhaustion of defeat, was engulfed by a revulsion to all things military, an allergy to anything nuclear, and a sense of total loss as to its national identity.

In 1953, Mr. Nakasone took time off from his Diet responsibilities to join a group of international leaders at a Harvard University seminar chaired by Henry Kissinger. He recalls the experience "had a far-reaching influence on my subsequent political career; in particular, the seminar taught me the importance of viewing not only international but domestic problens as well from a multidimensional, global perspective in the context of mutually interdependent

international relationships. This thinking underlies the prime

nonetheless disturbing erosion" in Americans toward Japan. Mr. Watts is a longtime observer and recognized expert in this field.

The "increasingly strident" allegations about "fairness" and "unfairness" open the doors to "misunderstanding, rancor and worse," according to Mr. Watts. He found this to be particularly dangerous at a time when Japan has risen to a much more prominent place than in recent years in the American national consciousness, something that Mr. Watts said is "a shift of fundamental importance."

Mr. Nakasone himself declared on the last day of his Washington trip, following completion of his talks with President Reagan, cabinet officers and members of Congress: "The Japan - U.S. relationship is at a time of trial Even among those people who believe that Japan — U.S. relations stand on a firm foundation, there is concem about the present state of the relationship."

opinion polls of April 1982, William Watts of Potomac Associates reported last July "modest but tions in foreign policy, his air of plunged him into trouble at home.

decisiveness and his willingness to the generally favorable attitudes of join issues in discussions with administration, congressional and press questioners here made a ma-

jor impact on the American scene. This seems to be a guy we can work with." said a senior State De- er pace. partment official midway through Mr. Nakasone's Washington meetings. The arrival of a more vivid Japanese prime minister was particularly welcome here after a succession of faceless leaders, including Mr. Nakasone's predecessor, Zenko Suzuki, whose style as well as policies were frustrating to American officialdom.

The high expectations raised by Mr. Nakasone's bearing and his policy directions provided a safety valve to the growing pressures here against Japan. At just about the rather than last year, will be the same time as Mr. Nakasone's most critical year for U.S. Japan Washington trip, the U.S. econom-relations. ic indicators began to turn up clearly after sagging or declining for months, a development that also reduced some of the pressures.

As reports from Tokyo indicated that Mr. Nakasone's boldness, es-Mr. Nakasone's rapid-fire ac- pecially in the military area, has

Washington officials were quick to point out that much is riding on the fulfillment of the expectations he has raised. If the hopes are dashed, the dangers to the relationship could intensify, even at a fast-

in a recent interview with the Christian Science Monitor, U.S. Ambassador to Japan Mike Mansfield said Mr. Nakasone "took a big risk" in deciding quickly on steps to liberalize Japan's markets and strengthen its defenses, and he warned that these actions may have raised unrealistic expectations amone Americans about how fast Naskasone may he able to move in the future.

Mr. Mansfield, on the basis of this analysis, forecast that 1983, most critical year for U.S.-Japan

It is unusual for any single individual to play such a vital role in U.S. relations with group-oriented, consensus-minded Japan. But it is clear from Washington's attitudes that the central question at the (Continued on Following Page)

EC Accord: 'Only One Step in a Long Road'

By Craig Anderson BRUSSELS - "For the first

On the basis of special public

time the Japanese have realized that discussions with the community as a whole are not just a courtesy exercise. The way is now open for more intensive cooperation with Japan in the interests of both

Thus, Etienne Davignon and Wilhelm Haferkamp, the EC com-missioners in charge of industry and external relations, heralded February's first ever trade agree-ment between Japan and the European Community. Under pressure to hold back ex-

sene recorders, color television sets and other so-called "sensitive items." Japan agreed to a range of quantitative limits and controls. The accord, subsequently en-dorsed by foreign ministers from the 10 EC governments, will, of course, restrict rather than expand trade between Europe and Japan, in the short term at least. But as confident declarations proclaiming a new era in EC-Japanese relations continue to fly in the capitals of Egurope, the mention of the word protectionism" is frowned upon by the majority of EC govern-

"It's not a protectionist device at

imports of their products," said Mr. Asomura draws the distinctord Cockfield, Britain's trade section between the recent Japanese retary. "But it's only one step on a deal and last year's EC steel pact long road," he added. The results with the United States when the of this agreement will have to be commission was able, eventually, watched very closely.".
But if the impact of the Japanese

undertaking on overall trade patterns is being played down in Europe, most observers agree that the avers agree that the fact the Brussels commission was successful in negotiating with the Japanese on behalf of the 10 member states merits the description of an "historic achievement."

ports of products like video cas-One question that has to be asked, however, is why when the EC has been in existence for more than 25 years has it taken so long for discussions between Japan and the community as a whole to bear froit?

"I don't think it's our fault: we have always dealt with the commis-sion insofar as they have been com-Minister Michel Jobert proclaims petent to deal with us," said confidently that his country's ac-Kuniaki Asomura, minister at Ja- tion - in channeling all French pan's mission to the EC in Brus- imports of Japanese video recor-

mission had a mandate from the instrumental in bringing the Japamember states allowing it to nego-nese government to the negotiating tiate with Japan on the auto-limita- table. tion of sensitive items at an EC He warned that if the trade situ-

to conclude an export restraint deal with the Americans. "The steel industry was already part of the commission's competence so it was able to negotiate freely." Up till this year, he said, EC govern-ments had been unable to give Brussels a negotiating mandate.

Even so, the community's trade relations with Japan can by no means be considered as being under commission control following the Feb. 12 Tokyo agreement. In fact, events leading up to the Japanese undertaking occurred on a number of fronts - some of them with a distinctly national flavor.

ders through the tiny inland cus-"Clearly this time the EC com- toms post at Poiliers - had been

all but a signal to the Japanese that level. It has largely depended on unless they open up their domestic the attitudes of various member market, we will be forced to restrict states."

attout does not improve in Europe's favor, then "other towns and other products" could be involved in similar actions designed to stem the flow of Japanese products into

But West Germany, whose eco-nomics minister, Otto Lambsdorf, is undoubtedly one of Europe's free-trade champions, is less happy about the Japanese deal. "For the most part it is designed to protect European industries from norma Japanese competition, which in our view is dangerous," one German government source said. "The more industries in the EEC are protected the less competitive they

The Germans also consider that the commission overstepped the mark when negotiating the Japanese agreement and argue that Brussels was never given the go-ahead for such a wide-ranging export restraint pact.

But, nevertheless, where video recorder exports are enacemed, Germany supports the agreement on the ground that the Japanese were dumping their products on the European market. Anti-dumping proceedings begun by Germa-Grundig and its Dutch partner

(Continued on Page 11S)

Stagnant Growth, High Interest Rates Hamper Economy

By Gregory Clark

TOKYO — "Crawling along at the bottom" is the colorful way the Japanese like to describe the present state of their economy. And it is probably as accurate a description as any.

Almost all the growth indexes are stagmant, with little sign of upward movement in the near future. More debatable is whether Japan need remain in this sorry condition. "Blocked in three directions" is the other colloquialism used to describe the seeming dilemma of the economy, with the three directions being

exports, fiscal policy and monetary policy. With Japan allegedly unable to move on any of these fronts, it presumably remains where it is — crawling along at the bottom.

Exports are a major worry. The traditional and much-favored path for recovery from recessions, they are blocked by the slump in the world economy in general and the growing trade hostility to Japan in particular. Last year, they managed to fall in dollar value by 8.7 percent (compared with a rise of 17.1 percent the year before.) The shock to an economy that has been fed with almost continuous double-digit export rises for more than three decades has been profound. rises for more than three decades has been profound.

This year, the government and the business community is pinning its hopes on an economic recovery in the U.S. and in the EC, allowing at least a single-digit improvement. But no one is too optimistie.

The good news is that imports have been equally depressed, allowing Japan to turn a current-account deficit of \$10.8 billion in 1980 to a surplus of \$6.9 billion last year. An even larger surplus is expected this year as oil prices, and the prices of other imported emmodities, tumble.

Mitsubishi Research Institute put the likely surplus at \$14 billion in fiscal '83 (ending March 1984), and that was before the recent oil price slide. Some are even talking in terms of \$20 billion in black ink. But this in turn encourages the pessimists: they foresee even greater pressure on Japan from its trade partners as a result.

Domestically, the news is almost totally bleak. With world interest rates affected by large deficits expected in the United States, Japan feels quite unable unilaterally to decree a cut in its own interest rates. Such a cut would weaken the yen further and bring down even more overseas charges that it was deliberately trying to further help its exporters.

Moreover, the recent reversal of the long-term capital outflow would soon end as domestic investors scurned to put more of their money overseas and earn more interest.

Meanwhile, with both wholesale and consumer prices rising by a tiny 2 percent annually, real interest rates are now a very high 6 percent. The case for an interest rate reduction, to stimulate the depressed housing sector in particular, is overwhelming. Only the problem of the yen blocks

By most estimates the yen is currently at least 15 percent undervalued. Some here have floated the idea of an export tax to cover this gap, the revenues to be used partly to help imports and speed up adjustment in structurally depressed industries at home.

But it has run head first into blind opposition from the export-happy officials in Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry. The advocates of the export tax now wait for some foreign governments to raise the idea in reverse - that is, for a tax surcharge on imports from Japan in the hope that this might spur action at home.

With the problems of exports and monetary measures neatly blocking ery. But that, too, is blocked by an even larger problem, which in Japan goes under the name of gyokaku, which translates "administrative re-

For years the Japanese have sailed along happily under the impression that they, unlike free-spending Americans or welfare-state Europeans, enjoyed genninely small government. And that, for a long time, was true.

Suddenly, however, they have woken up to the facts of ballooning social security payments and rapidly expanding government bond issues to fund the deficit. With almost 100 trillion years worth of bonds on issue to the public, Japanese pessimists like to think of themselves as saddled with an average of almost \$4,000 per head of government debt.

The result has been the establishment of a powerful committee with semi-plenipotentiary powers to whip government spending back into shape. Its first move was to demand that the government promise not to increase taxes and to reduce deficit covering bond issues to zero. The government agreed, and it now faces a fiscal problem not much more difficult than preserving snowballs in hell, particularly now that the corrent slump in the economy has guaranteed massive shortfalls in tax re-

As if this was not enough, the government also faces intense pressure for a downward revision in income tax rates. Until 1978, such revisions to take account of inflation and rising real incomes were almost automatic. After a five-year freeze tax, injustice has reached a level where the ernment has little choice but to give in.

It is fumbling with ideas for increased indirect taxes, but given its past

vacillation on the unpopular issue early action seems unlikely.

The net result of this is that almost any hope of a large public works package to stimulate the economy in the near future is ruled out. On the contrary, with the administrative reform committee now making its recommendations, there could well be a net fall in government spending as the knife goes into the host of wasteful subsidies and organizations that blossomed in the heady high-growth days of the sixties.

Current real GNP growth forecasts bover around the 3-percent level, or roughly the same level as last year. In other words, when the rest of the world looks forward to a modest recovery Japan bopes for little else but more of the same. With the unemployment level a relatively low 2.4

(Continued on Page 13S)

BASIC DATA

Area: 142.741 square miles; population: 117.8 million; labor force: 57 million; average mouthly cash earnings of regular workers (male) 1981: U.S. \$1,390. International reserves: U.S. \$29.68 billion; GNP real growth rate (1982): 3 percent; balance of payments current account (billions of dollars): 1981 percentage change: +4.77.

Imports (1981): U.S. \$142.87 billion; Exports (1981): U.S. \$151.5 billion.

Percentage composition of exports by commodities (1981): machinery and transport equipment: 56.8; manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials: 22.4; miscellaneous manufactured articles: 13.1; chemicals: 4.5; others: 3.4.

Exports by areas, percentage distribution (1981): North America: 27.6; Southeast Asia: 22.6; Western Europe: 15.6; Middle East: 11.7; Latin America: 6.9; Communist bloc: 6.3; Africa: 3.8; Australia, New Zealand. South Africa: 5.2. Imports by areas, percentage distribution (1981): North America: 20.8: Southeast Asia: 22.3; Western Europe: 8.1; Middle East: 11.7; Latin America: 6.9: Communist bloc: 6.3; Africa: 3.8; Australia, New Zealand. South Africa: 7.0. Exchange rate (March 15, 1983): U.S. \$1 = Japanese Yen 236.32.

Trade: The Giant **Shows It Can React** With Swift Agility

TOKYO — Japan Inc., often portrayed by its critics as a lumbering economic giant that practices external relations, Etienne Davigpredatory mercantilism, on the one hand, and protectionist chicanery, on the other, bas demonstrated that it can go into reverse gear with startling agility when faced with the need to do so.

It showed how nimble it could be by swiftly agreeing recently in voluotarily restrict shipments of video tape recorders and other machinery to the European Community and to continue self-imposed curbs on automobile exports in the United States and Canada.

It thus succeeded in defusing a threatening trade war with its major customers and in muting the strictures of those who accused it of being a "bloody-minded" egotist that had no feelings for the economic plight of other industrialized

The rapid action reflected the publicly expressed fears of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone that Japan risked becoming an "inter-national outcast," as it was 37 years ago at the close of World War II, unless it promptly mended its trade relations with North

America and Western Europe.
This sense of impending crisis was shared at lower bureaucratic government levels. One high-ranking official of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry admitted that the export restraints had become unavoidable if Japan wanted to help save the free trade system and avert a real trade war on the scale of the one that pre-

A worst-case scenario prepared by MITI assuming that should such a conflict arise, foresaw that Japan, because of its basic production structure's relying on imports of large quantines of raw materials and exporting manufactured products, could not survive an all-out trade war. It also predicted that once the major Western industrial nations adopted protectionist policies against Japan, developing countries would follow suit to protect their industries, thus putting Japan in a still more difficult situation as it would be unable to retaliate with protectionist measures of

The wide-ranging Japanese agreement to restrict exports followed a series of meetings in To-kyo between MITI Minister Sa-

Haferkamp, EC vice president for non, the community's vice president for industry, U.S. trade representative William Brock and Canada's minister for trade, Gerald Re-

Under the accord with the EC, Japan agreed to limit sales of video tape recorders in Europe to 4.55 million units in 1983, continue a 1982 agreement to moderate extools, restrict its European sales of larger television tubes to 900,000 units in 1983 and moderate its exports of high-fidebty equipment, light commercial vehicles, fork-lift trucks, motorcycles and quartz

In the past, Japan had capitalized on the differing interests of EC countries and had avoided

for another year, with the fiscal 1983 volume pegged at 1.68 million units as in the previous two fiscal years. The Japanese fiscal year runs from April 1 to March 31.

Car exports in Canada will temporarily be limited to 79,000 units during the first six months of this year pending further discussions with the Ottawa authorities.

Japan wants to maintain the agreed annual volume of car exports to Canada at 174,000 units while Canada wants this figure reduced to 146,000 units because of reduced automobile sales.

The Japanese are reluctant to do so pointing out that Canada ended 1982 with an \$817-milliou surplus in its trade with Japan, whereas both the U.S. and the EC recorded massive deficits.

The Japanese industries affected by these governmental concessions accepted them without a whimper, meekly bowing to the traditional and still generally accepted concept that whatever o-komi, the highest authority, decides overrides the interests of the individual. They promptly got together to set up export cartels to assign their respective export volumes and agree to a floor price for their products so as to forestall mutual undercutting.

If these across-the-board measures for voluntary restraints on (Continued on Following Page)



EYE ON THE FUTURE: In Osaka, a Japanese designer explains a scale model of a semi-submersible floating airport. Larger model at left shows some of the detail.

nity as a whole. Japan also agreed to extend its two-year-old "voluntary restraint" on car exports in the United States for another year, with the fixed (Continued from December 1).

moment is whether the dynamic and outspoken Mr. Nakasone can deliver on the policies he promises.

Underlyng this is a more basic question: Is Mr. Nakasone an aberration in the Japanese political scene who will not last long or is he the precursor of new ways and new realities and, thus, a man for his

"He's had to trim his sails a bit" since the Washington visit, said a State Department official, who added that this was expected. "He was a whirlwind who caught his critics by surprise, and now they're beginning to regain their breath." But while lowering his profile and his velocity, according to the offi-cial, Mr. Nakasone has given oo

sign of reversing his course. It is the military area where Mr. Nakasone is most notably different than most of his predecessors, and the difference so far is in statement and intention more than in tangi-

Mr. Nakasone, a former chief of the Japanese Defense Agency, long has held more hawkish views on his country's military posture than other leading political figures in Tokyo. Official Washington was uncertain, however, whether once

them in the interest of public popularity and party unity.

The answer came at a breakfast power both in the Pacific and the

The answer came at a breakfast with Washington Post editors and reporters on Jan. 18, the first full day of Mr. Nakasone's Washington visit. In answer to a general question about defense policy, the prime minister stated in rapid succession that:

• "There should be no taboo" about revising Japan's "no war" constitution. Japan's air defense should aim to stop the penetration of Soviet

Backfire longrange bombers. Japan should aim for "complete and full control" of strategic straits controlling the Sea of Japan "so that there should be no passage

val activities" in time of emergen-

The statement of any one of these policies by a prime minister strike" that would devastate "such would be enough in most circum-stances to generate a major contro-try"; Mr. Nakasone's denial, then stances to generate a major contro-

versy in Tokyo. The three together, combined with some pithy language and bu-reaucratic mishandling of the combative Japanese press corps, gener-

U.S. officials have long been imploring Japan to do more in its own defense, a plea that has been in office he would seek to advance registered with increasing intensity who said Japan would consider a U.S. request to block the straits these positions or would mute as American forces have been

Indian Ocean.

The request has been stated publicly in budgetary terms or generalities, in order not to complicate the lives of Japanese politicians. Privately, U.S. military men have made no secret of their wish list of Japan's most important long-term military roles: to bottle up the Soviet fleet and provide a screen against Soviet air power, just the roles publicly mentioned by Mr.

Washington looked on with fascination at the developments that followed Mr. Nakasone's stateof Soviet submarines and other na- ments; an immediate blast from Moscow, via a Tass dispatch declaring that "such plans make Japan a likely target for a response the reversal of the denial, that he had said all the things the Washington Post had quoted; a fullblown controversy in the Japanese Diet and Japanese press; the Diet statement of Mr. Nakasone's Defense Agency chief that the straits would be blocked only if Japan were attacked; a quick reversal of this view by Mr. Nakasone himself,

> even if there bad been no attack. Before coming to Washington, Mr. Nakasone had approved a new Congress.

(Continued on Page 13S)

Washington Begins to View Issues With More Optimism

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

WASHINGTON - Even though tensions still course not very far below the surface, the Reagan administration is now talking more optimistically about its trading relationship with Japan.

The visit last January of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone helped in one important respect by demonstrating a political commitment to reduce barriers to imports. Before leaving Tokyo the oewly elected leader, who as a Navy lieutenant commander actually saw from a distance the mushroom cloud over Hiroshima in 1945, introduced a liberalization package

to set the tone for the trip.

Then in a series of exchanges with the president and members of Congress and the business community, he stressed his intention to

make Japan "open to the world."
"I think they [the Japanese] are sincere and really trying m do things in a fundamentally different way," said U.S. trade representa-tive Bill Brock.

The principal change of Mr. Na-kasone is to deal with barriers in a meric fashion. He appointed a task force that will recommend legislation in alter the product standard, testing and certification rules that play such havoc with Ameri-

can exporters of everything from "space" slippers in baseball bats. The scope of the work of the task force is comparable to rewriting American regulatory laws, sympathetic officials said here. They noted that the changes now under way represent "a quantum leap" over Japan's past reactions to American trade offensives.

Washington has also counted the number of liberalization packages introduced by two Japanese gov-ernments over the last 13 months as quantitative evidence of a sincere desire in turn over a new leaf. The five separate programs are more than in the previous 13 years. Both Mr. Nakasone and his predecessor, Zenko Suznki, have also sought to alter the public reluctance to buy foreign-made

Patriotism, insularity, insecurity and, more recently, the perception that foreign goods are shoddy have fueled "Buy Japan" attitudes. Now the two most recent governments are calling for a reversal. Any change, analysts agree, will

The recurrent nightmare of American trade officials is what pappens if, despite the exhorta-

has almost completely eroded away in this country," warns David Macdonald, Mr. Brock's deputy and his pointman on Japan trade problems. Mr. Macdonald has just sub-like Council of Economic report to the president from the free-trade basing of the Council of Economic report to the president from the free-trade basing of the Council of Economic report to the council of Economic re mitted his resignation — not, how the Council of Economic Advisors ever, because of any policy disa- contended that the cause of America

Another key legislative aide commented: "Japan will either become more like us, or we will become more like Japan. The choice is theirs." It was still another warning of protectionist wrath in the

Yet, with better prospects now for economic growth and employment the Reagan administration is more confident that it can check the anger while giving Tokyo a bit

Controversial legislation, really targeted at Japan, would require foreign automakers to buy a certain portion of parts in the United States if they want to sell there.

The so-called domestic content

bill, a litmus paper of protectionist sentiment, cleared the House late ast year, but not the Senate, and already been re-introduced m the new Congress. Mr. Brock said tions. These may be held as early flatly: "I don't believe it will pass."

Even if it should, it would face

The administration had earlied

an almost certain presidential veto. Some of the 1984 Democratic hopefuls, including former Vice President Walter F. Mondale, are, however, among the bill's support-

President Reagan personally joined the assault against domestic content in his March 4 trade speech in San Francisco in which he assailed the "bunker mentality" of its backers and warned that such a measure would "sabotage recov-

Although the Reagan administration sought, and received, a third year of restraint in auto exports, at the previous levels of 1.68 million entries, it has stanchly maintained that Japan is not responsible for the depression in eiher autos or steel.

has followed up its vehement opposition to domestic content in autos with rejection of a widely publicized and politically sensitive steel industry complaint against the Jap-Imports of steel from Japan fell

Significantly, the administration

30 percent over the last six months, Mr. Brock noted, adding in remarks to American reporters here recently: "Japan is not part of the steel industry's problem."

Should the Japanese get rid of all tions, the Japanese refuse to their barriers, American trade offichange, or respond too slowly to cers report, exports would swell by Nakasone's standing in Japan to prevent a protectionist backlash in at most \$6 billion, still-leaving the fall in public opinion polls, but as

Nakasone

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Fans New

to the same of the details of a subought be contenued that the cause of American trading difficulties lay more at home than abroad—lay that is, in budget deficits and structural weaknesses such as the highly valued dollar that his competitiveness. on the man had a second of the last of the

as that many furniture has not do not want to prove about . The main sources of the US trade deficit are to be found not in Paris or Tokyo, but in Washing ton," wrote CEA Chauman Martin S.Feldstein.

The trade officers, led by Mr. Brock, are not completely in accord. They still point to the problems in Tokyo and insist that these must be solutions to avoid more-dictable political backlash here.

While giving running room in Mr. Nakasone, Washington hade Mr. Nakasone, Washington trade diplomats are not only hopeful of substantive cliange but unideal that excessive pressures opule indemnine currently contemplated reforms by harring Mr. Nakasone in

noisily sought larger access for American beef and citrus. While it still believes that Tokyo infants discriminates against American farm products — incidentally dries ing up the cost of food for the lan-anese — it stopped pressing the case after 9 million language signed petitions against any further.

liberalization.

Japan is actually the higgest market in the world for the American can farmer, a market of more tha \$5 billion annually that could be endangered, analysts here fear, by o much interference.

Beyond that is the whole polititoo much interference.

cal and strategic relationship, where the U.S. also likes what Mr. Nakasone is doing.
Mr. Nakasone has taken quan-

tum leaps from his predecessors in defense by signaling a willingness to expand military cooperation, with the United States under the 31-year-old mutual security treaty. Any commitments were always avoided in the past.

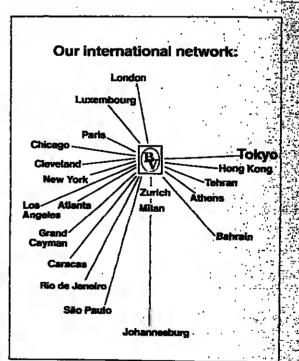
He has said-that Japan should become "an unsinkable abcast carrier" in defense against the Soviet. Backfire bomber and that i any emergency the Japanese and American navies should cooperate in trying to bottle up the Sowiet Pacific fleet in the straits around the Japanese islands. panese islands.
Such statements have caused Mr.

ongress.

bilateral deficit uncomfortably Washington polls be could not be constituency for free trade large — at about levels five years stand higher.

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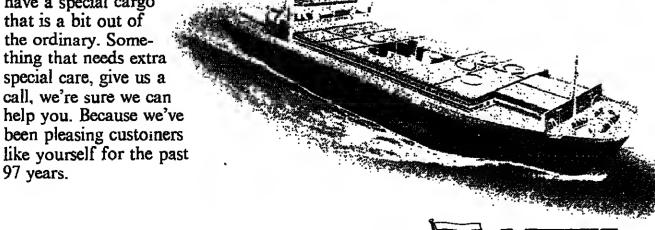
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Nakasone's Stance on Defense Fans New Debate on Old Issue

pan's defense has taken on a new do. dimension since Yasuhiro Naka B sone became prime minister four bate, both in and out of the Diet,

. In calling for greater military other sectors, and expressing him-self in favor of revising the "no war, no arms" constitution to give the defense forces greater legiuma-cy, the prime minister has fauned the debate to an unprecedented level of intensity. And although he has recently toned down his hawkish stance because of the adverse effect it has had on his popularity, the issue will simply not go away.

Mr. Nakasone has raised quesnons that many Japanese and not er did not want to think about. While most Japanese accept their

defense forces, exactly what they would be called on to do in the event of an attack has never been discussed publicly, at least until the prime minister raised the issue. Most Japanese approve of their security treaty with the United States as a guarantee of American protection. But the fact that Japan's economic strength today may obligate it to give more than it has been doing toward its security is something most Japanese are remo-

tent to consider. The defense budget for fiscal 1983 is 2.75 trillion yen, or 6.5 percent more than last year. The in-crease probably would have been smaller had it not been for considenable pressure from Washington. But officials say even 6.5 percent is not enough to provide the momentum necessary for the government to achieve the quantitative and qualitative levels for the ground, sir and naval defense forces approved under the Five-Year De-

iense Program. The program calls for a 180,000man army, a navy of 60 ships orga-nized into four escort flotillas, 16 submarines and 220 aircraft, and an air force of 430 combat planes. · Mr. Nakasone himself has indicated it may be necessary in the future to raise defense spending be-youd the one percent of GNP limit

set by the previous administration. Although the prime minister insists that the military building is purely for defense, critics - and their number is growing - accuse him of encouraging a revival of capied by the Soviet Union since Japanese militarism, of needlessly the close of World War II. antagonizing the Soviet Union and other communist neighbors.

TOKYO - The debate over fa- his predecessors cared, or dared, to Misawa in northern Japan to beef

But the pros and cons of the deare not over whether the level of military strength approved by previous governments is more than Japan needs for protection. Rather, it of its sea lanes extending 1,000 centers on whether or not military action that Japan might hypotheti-cally be called on to take under agsion violates the constitution and related Diet resolution.

Thus, the prime minister's approval of the transfer of Japane military-related technology to the United States has been challenged as a violation of the Diet resolution banning the export of such know-how, particularly to countries that are or may be engaged in wars else-

where.
Mr. Nakasone argues that the United States should be made an exception because of Japan's secur-

ity relationship with that country.

The difficulty in many cases of separating military technology from commercial technology is not at issue at this stage.

The prime minister has said that Japan must develop the capability to block the Japan Sea straits through which the Soviet fleet based at Viadivostock must pass to reach the Pacific. He later added he right even allow the Americans to seal off the straits if Japan was faced with imminent attack.

This kind of talk from no less than the nation's chief executive has shocked Japanese long assured. by their leaders that the constitution allows the defense forces to exist only to repel an attack on Japan proper and nothing more. '.

The biggest problem facing the Nakasone administration on the defense issue is developing the national consensus necessary to support a more realistic approach to national security needs. The first step in this direction, as Mr. Naka-sone himself has said, is to encourage public discussion of constitu-tional revision. Toward this end, be has included the subject in the Liberal-Democratic Party's action pro-

Japanese officials have long been concerned over the buildup of Soviet forces in the Far East, especially on the islands immediately north of Japan claimed by Tokyo but oc-

Mr. Nakasone has spoken out, two squadrons of F-16 fighter- cord and a consensus formed."
for stronger on defense than any of bombers at the U.S. Air Base at — KEN IS

up America's Pacific air power Alarm over the growth of Soviet naval strength in the region was behind Japan's acquiescence to

Washington's request that it assume responsibility for the defense miles from Japanese shores in view of U.S. naval commitments in other parts of the world.

uneasy by reports that some of the Soviet SS-20 missiles now deployed against NATO may be transferred to the Far East in the event of an arms reduction agreement in Eu-

Defense officials point out that China and North Korea do not have the desire or the logistical ability to assault Japan. The likelihood of the Soviet Union doing so is considered equally remote — though it has the ability — except in the context of a global war.

Japan's military establishment exists only as a complement though an increasingly important complement — to U.S. power, as a bulwark to hold off an aggressor until the Americans can come to the rescue.

in the prime minister's own words, "Japan is the stield and America the spear."

Nakasone: Direct Style

minister's words and actions today. He is one of the few true internationalists in Japanese national poli-

A round-the-clock worker, the prime minister has moved into the dumpy quarters of his official residence next to the Diet to concentrate on his job. This gives him less time than ever with his wife, Tsutako, and two married daughters. But least he is closer to his son, Hirohimi, who recently became his private secretary.

Mr. Nakasone sees himself at the

helm at a time when there is a need for prompt decisions and bold action. The question is how he will reconcile this with Japan's political culture, which, to quote him from his book, "My Life in Politics," is one "in which decisions are made only after sufficient time has The concern was reflected in To- passed for the conflicting interests kyo's approval for the stationing of and opinions to be brought into ac-

The Japanese have been made

Debate Widening on Erosion of Traditional Values middle-aged, long-wedded couples can now earn a livelihood. with children. The statistics to the male-dominated society

nor children.

30's, while the proportion of wives gal provisions for alimony or a di-

vorces is difficult to pinpoint, almost always left destitute. However, sociologists generally All this changed with agree that this development was a overhaul of the Civil Code io 1947

erode even among the conservative and the ease with which women

showed that 68.8 percent of the di- before World War II, divorced vorcees in this age bracket had mi- women were generally looked upoo as outcasts. At that time busbands Among younger people, the di-vorce rate was still higher. Eighty serving them with a notice that, by percent of the husbands who part-tradition, consisted of three-and-afrom their mates were in their half written lines. There were no iewho did so was 65 percent.

vision of joint property, with the Japanese look upon as essential elThe cause for this surge in diresult that divorced women were ements of a happy family life was

(Continued from Page 7S)
natural weakening of the conseing concept that marriage was a
life-long bond was beginning to

natural weakening of the consewith the adoption, under vigorous
Tokyo, under the auspices of the
United Nations University and
life-long bond was beginning to

natural weakening of the consequences of the stigma that used to
be attached to divorced women
authorities, of a new constitution
other organizations.

This reflected the current frustrations of the country's 36.63 millife-long bond was beginning to that gave equal rights to men and

Workers at the Honda factory take time to do calesthenics outdoors.

Nevertheless, a recent poll showed that in the view of an overwhelming number of Japanese housekeeping and the bearing and upbringing of children will remain today the three key functions of housewives, with the busband being the breadwinner.

An unusual insight into what the provided at an international symposium on values held recently at the University of Tsukuba, outside achieve a pleasant home life.

The proceedings served to compare the attitudes of the peoples in 12 industrialized countries on family, work, child rearing, patriotism, liberty, equality and other values.

While Europeans and Americans stressed the importance of having the same religion, sexual compata-bility and the sharing of household chores, to achieve a bappy family life the Japanese participants took ements of a happy family life was a more materialistic view. They emphasized the need for a sufficient income and comfortable housing to

whom are salaried workers. They find that since 1978 their social security and income taxes have grown further than their real

As to housing, a bouse with a garden in the suburbs within an hour's enmmuting distance of a major urban center costs 6 to 8 times the annual income of an office worker in his late 30s. Even the purchase of an apartment except for those financed by the state and municipal authorities requires an

(Continued on Page 13S)

The Giant Shows It Can React Swiftly on World Trade Issues

(Continued from Preceding Page)

tion between Japan and its princi- ket." pal trading partners, their effect
These are chocolates and biscuits has been limited to reducing fric-

Still smoldering is the issue of

nese government has announced country's \$5-billion a year cigarette three programs designed to dis-market. mantle tariff and nontariff barriers hampering imports.

the total number of items on which bacco sales jumped more than 20 import tariffs will be reduced effec- percent in spite of their higher

The most recent round of tariff concessions applies to products exports have helped to lessen ten- that the United States and the EC sion and have provided a breathing have cited as "symbolizing the spell in the continuing confronta-

tion on only one facet of the disport to Japan in larger quantities. and cigarettes, an object of loogstanding friction between the Unitopening up the Japanese market to ed States and Japan. At present, foreign imports.

American cigarette sales in Japan In the last 13 months, the Japa-constitute a mere 1.4 percent of the

When the number of licensed outlets for foreign cigarettes was The latest package provides for increased last year form 14,000 to tariff cuts on 47 agricultural and 28 20,000 — out of about 250,000 for industrial items. This brings to 323 the whole of Japan — foreign to-

By March 1985, all tobacconists frustrate and irritate would-be imwill be authorized to sell foreign porters. cigarettes.

Also included in the latest program is a commitment to further simplify import testing and inspection procedures and thus seek to eliminate red tape or bureaucratie barriers that are held to be a major obstacle to the entry of foreign

goods into the Japanese market. This undertaking calls for a revision of oearly 40 laws, such as those concerning the safety of consumer products and pharmaceuticals as well as food hygiene,

These statutes are notoriously complex, lacking in what importers, both Japanese and foreign de-scribe as "transparency." This, they complain, causes confusion. Furthermore, in applying the inThe dilemma faced by an Ameri-

can manufacturer to the chemical and pharmaceutical field who wanted to import samples necessary for registration purposes provided a typical case. He was told he could oot do so without prior registration approval and that this registration approval could not be obtained without an analysis of the samples in Japan.

It took almost four years for the Japanese and American governments to settle what has become to be known as the "Great Baseball Bal Controversy."

The dispute centered on product safety certification for metal bats, a product that is popular among tricate rules, Japanese officialdom young people in Japan. Both do-frequently creates situations that mestic and foreign manufacturers

were required to obtain official safety marks on their bats. But the Japanese manufacturers were able to do so through a simple inspection of their factories and a sample of their product. Foreign makers. on the other hand, had to uncrate their products for individual inspection at the dock in Japan - a costly process.

Monetarily, the issue was insignificant. The market for metal bats in Japan comes only to about \$30 million a year, and Japanese makers are well entrenched in the market. Yet, it festered and was not resolved until the United States took the matter to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the Geneva-based organization.

A solution was achieved only when the Japanese government (Continued on Page 145)



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JAPAN

Oil Price Fall Expected To Strengthen the Yen, But Only Temporarily

of the Japanese economy. If a week is a long time in politics, it seems three months is an eon in econometurned out to be two different

Daiwa Research's forecasters expected the landed price of an imported barrel of oil to average \$34 this year — only slightly down on the \$34.50 or so the institute estimates it cost Japan to import each barrel of oil in 82. And in 84, the institute predicted, the price of a barrel of oil would follow the rising prices of other primary commodities — stimulated by a better than 5-percent rise in world trade —and pove up to \$36.75

econometric model estimated, Japanese exports would thrive as world demand picked up. Despite higher oil bills, the balance of pay-ments on current account would rise to a surplus of \$8.5 billion this year and to over \$10 billion in '84. More foreign capital would finw into Japan, and the yen would start to rise. It would pass through 230 yen per dollar by midyear, appreciate a little further to 225 yen by the end of '83 and move on up to 215 yen next year. With Saudi and North Sea oil

trading on the Rotterdam spot market around \$28 a barrel, the real world March and the econometric March do not bear any great resemblance to each other. But is it possible to rescue ber. some of the econometric message? If the yen is forecast to appreciate when oil prices are high, surely it will rise even faster if oil prices are lower? Japan is one of the world's major oil importers — some 40 percent of its total import bill is for oil, mainly from Saudi Arabia and Indonesia — so a lower oil price in a row. There is a small blip in should mean an even larger balance of payments surplus and an even stronger yen. Right?

Wrong, according to foreign exchange dealers in the Tokyo market. They foresee that the yen will be able to bold its value and maybe even strengthen over the oext three 1.5 percent during the fiscal year months, but after that they predict '83 (the year to March '84) and a relapse back to 250 yen per dollar

other oil countries have cut the even faster. A trade surplus of the preceding year. In this global price of oil." said Tatsuo Mori, asistant manager in charge of for- this year, and if world trade picks nology licensing contracts, eign exchange operations at Mitsui up the surplus has been forecast to Trust & Banking and the bank's exceed \$25 billion in '84. chief dealer in the yen dollar mar-

go into the 220s. But after that the side, monetarists, Fedwatchers and dollar is going up because of the the majority of foreign exchange crisis in international financial dealers in Tokyo are looking to a payments - there will be a world shortage of dollars because of de- The econometricians, research mand for debtor countries".

in international monetary tur- Japanese economy and a stronger moil", agreed Tatsuo Abiru, mana- yen. It may well be the right time principally of electronic and comger of the customer desk in Mitsui to call the corporate foreign ex-munications know-bow. In the lat-Bank's international treasury divi-change desk and take our forward ter balf of the 1970s, Japan's share sion. "The dollar is still a strong cover. Hedging may miss out on currency, none stronger, whether the opportunities, but you will you are thinking of the yen or the sleep nights - and not many yen Deutsche mark or the Swiss franc. traders may be able to say that by By the summer I would expect the the time '83 is over,

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combination that assured our

growth into a city bank of

Japan. And now we're

international financial

developing into an

complex.

Special to the IHT yen's dollar rate to be at the 250 to TOKYO — At the turn of the 255 level. I'm not so optimistic year the economists at Daiwa Secu- about the yen's value because there rities Research Institute sat down are a lot of barrier issues and trade to prepare the institute's latest run frictions, and also there are a lot of of its quarterly econometric model problem countries with a lack of liquidity in dollars."

Tokyo dealers are discounting the direct effect of lower oil prices tries. The world, as the institute on the yea - cheaper imports and shaped it in January, and the world an even better-looking trade bal-as OPEC has shaped it since, have ance. They are focusing instead on for, and supply of dollars. Demand is still as high as ever from borfrom countries like Mexico and Venezuela that have had to turn to the world's international credit markets to make up for lost in-

> on the other hand, is shrinking fast. In February, Tokyo's Middle East Economy Research Institute released a calculation showing that the combined current-account deficit of OPEC member countries will be more than \$50 billion this year. That is a dramatic change from the \$100 billion or so that OPEC had available as an investible surplus

> Put together a steady demand for Eurodollars and a shrinking supply, and you get the inexorable economic result — a higher price, or in this instance higher dollar interest rates. And higher dollar yields have been the only consistchange markets over the last year. Signs of higher returns in New York have prompted regular bouts of currency dumping — seen at its most dramatic in the yen's plunge to 280 yen per dollar last Novem-

Fear of higher dollar yields is at present obscuring the effect of Japan's impressively strong economic fundamentals. Consumer price inflation is negligible - Tokyo prices fell by 0.4 percent in February, and around 2 percent for four months prices on the way, because of the yen's weakness last year that drove up the yen price of imported raw materials, but nobody expects any permanent impact. Tokai Bank's latest forecast, for example, pre-dicts wholesale price rises of only consumer inflation of only 2.8 per- in 1981 were for a value of \$1.08 or lower.

"My fong-term anticipation is good shape — the value of exports amounted to \$729.6 million, repretate the dollar will be basically is well down on last year's levels, senting, respectively, increases of strong now that OPEC and the but the value of imports has fallen 9.7 percent and 8.4 percent over

For traders and investors with earnings or costs in year, the course "For a short time the yen will be of the Japanese currency in '83 is strong," Mr. Mori said, "and could exceptionally hard to call. On one exceptionally hard to call. On one resurgent dollar and a weaker yen. "The dollar is a shelter currency dealers look to the strength of the international monetant and a minority of bank Exports of Japanese technology dealers look to the strength of the

The unsecret of our success



Success in Technology: Overseas Markets Grow

Camera is checked at a Canon factory.

European technology it has begun to find a growing overseas market for the fruit of its heavy investmenis in scientific research and technological development.

New contracts for technology exports concluded in 1981 were 2.8 times larger in value than those for imports, the latest available official During the same year expendi-

tures for research by national and provincial government agencies and by private industry recorded their largest annual increase in the last 10 years to achieve a fourfold growth in the past decade, according to the Bureau of Statistics.

New technology export agree-ments signed in 1981 were valued deals amounting to \$104 million.

overseas. Import contracts in effect is well down on last year's levels, senting, respectively, increases of and others.

The United States has remained both the main purveyor and buyer of technology, with the newly in-dustrializing countries of Asia, such as Taiwan, South Korea and Singapore, together with China and indonesia, being among the most active purchasers of Japanese

on the rise since 1979, consisting of U.S. technology imports rose from 4.9 percent to 13.1 percent and is believed to have grown even more rapidly in this decade. The bureau's report, based on a

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one of Japan's lastest growing

major banks. And the vision

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TOKYO — If Japan still remains survey of some \$6,000 government and all and private facilities, including universities, said that research costs in 1981 amounted to the equivalent of \$24.92 billion, representing a nominal increase of 12. percent from the previous year Adjusted for inflation, this constituted a real 9.7-percent growth, the

largest in the last 10 years.

This beavy share borne by the rivate sector showed that re in Japan is being carried on pally in nongovernmental tions and in private industry

Industrial investments the year before to reach \$5.12 biltion. It, thus, proportionately excceded the 6.1-percent merease to \$13.76 billion in 1981 of the gener-ous Japanese corporate entertainment expenditures. The beaviest res

ments were made by the expon-ori-ented industries. Manufacturers of communications equipment, electrenics and electric t vices spent \$2.77 bill

what they were 10 years ago.

The total expenditures for scientific and technological, research thus represented 2.9 for force in the gross national product and raised Japan to third rank in terms of outlay among the countries engaged in such activity. This new stature, bowever has

evoked mixed feelings of prid and concern among the Japanese.

The pride comes from the alization that Japan, often malig as being unable to originate knt bow and only able to copy forei technology, is now being soug. out as a provider of technology no only by developing nations bu also by industrially advanced coun-

For the Japanese public, the most salient illustration of how eagerly Japanese technology is being sought abroad was the pressure brought to bear on the Tokyo government to exempt the United States from its ban on military technology exports.

Taking into consideration th relative size of the American a Japanese defense establishme this looked as if a military C was asking David to show what he bad in his sling.

Japan's expenditures for militar research and development are les than 5 percent of the total nation. research budget.
Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nal

sone told President Ronald Reagt on his recent visit to Washing that Japan would lift the profile tion, thereby touching off a past mentary furor at home on be ground that his commitment lelated a Diet resolution bannir exports of a military charac-

The American interest .ors not seem to lie in the militar, technology Japan can provide today but in what it is likely to revelop in the future, in areas such as avionics and electronics.

The feeling of concern arises from the fear that by sharing its advanced technology with the newly industrialized nanons of Asia, Japan may add impetus to a "boomcrang effect" whereby these countries will outdo Japan as exporters. Dr. Myohei Shinobara, a univer-

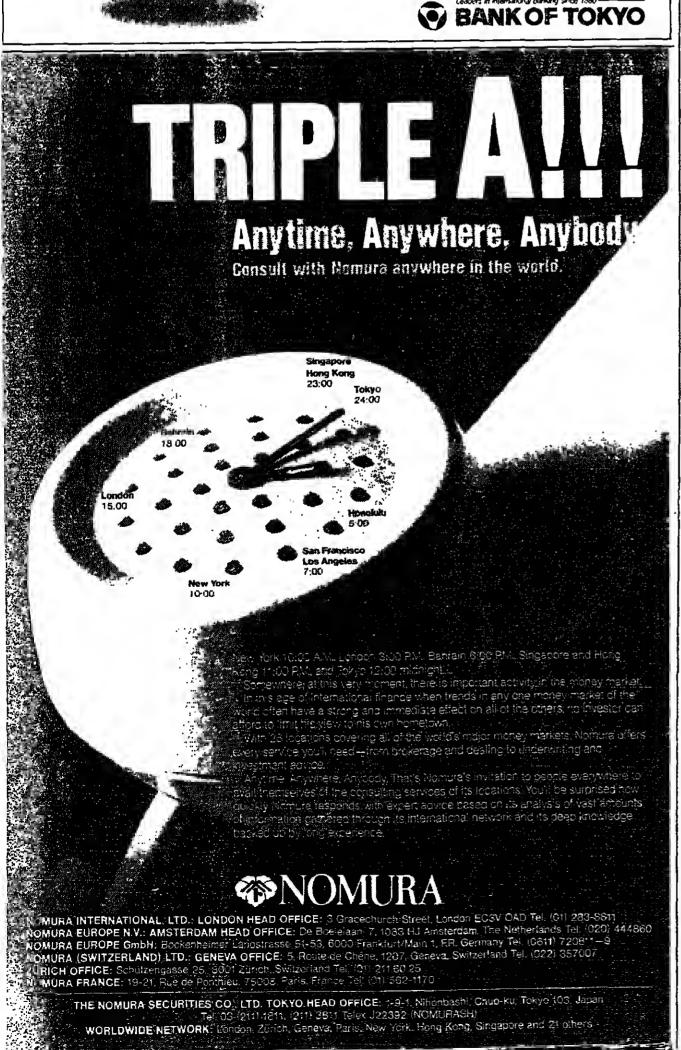
sity professor, warned of this possi-bility in a treatise on industrial structures as far back as 1976.

The common advantage of South Korea, Taiwan and Surgar pore has been, above all, the availability of a vast pool of disciplined labor at rates far below those prevailing in Japan today.

Recent inroads of South Korean steel and cotton yarn into the Japanese home market are cited as examples of such a boomerang effect.

Japan provided most of the spinning machinery and steel-making installations in South Korea.

-ROBERT Y. HORIGUCHI



Robots: The 'Steel Collar' Revolution

Steadily Expanding Automation Often Strains Labor-Management Ties

By Walter W. Miller

TOKYO - Labor union officials at a plant near Mount Fuji in central Japan are worried. Their union is on the verge of going broke because it is unable to get fees from 200 robots used at the highly amomated Fujitsu Fanne robot manufacturing plant.

Unlike management in many labor disputes, Fujitsu Fanue executives said they were willing to have the company pay union fees for each robot used in the Mount Fuji plant.

The government, however, interjected, saying that if Fujitsu Fanue did so it would be break-

ing a law that forbids labor timons from receiving financial assistance from management. "Ro-bots are not considered to be human," a Labor Ministry spokesman said recently, and "if fees are paid into the union's fund on behalf of the robots, this would be defined as financial assis-

tance from the management."

Union officials of Fujitsu Fanuc have called for a change in the law, which would enable robots to joint unions. The issue has yet to be

resolved.

In 1978, a worker was crushed to death by the arms of an industrial robot at a Japanese plant. Three years later a similar death occurred at another Japanese factory, according to Labor Minister Akira Ono, who in February called on a group of experts to suggest ways of improving safety conditions in facilities where robots are

Japan is in the midst of a robot boom, and, as these two examples indicate, labor and management are beginning to have to grapple with the problems caused by the increasing number of robots joining the ranks of Japanese workers.

Japan produces and uses more robots than any country in the world. In 1981 nearly 99,000 industrial robots were used in Japanese plants, and in the coming years an additional 22,000 robots annually are expected to take over jobs once held by buman workers, according to Yasuhiro Komon, secretary general of the Ja-pan Industrial Robot Association.

In 1981, robot production in Japan increased state of the industrial giants like Kawasaki Heavy Inthe nearly 22,000 units churned out by Japanese dustries, which also happens to be the country's

the nearly 22,000 units churned out by Japanese firms represented an 11-percent rise from the year before, according to JIRA figures. Although the majority of robots in Japan are used domestically, exports of 5.95 billion yen in 1981 were three times greater than the 1980 figure. Robots in Japan do everything from such dirty and dangerous tasks as spray painting and welding automobiles to making little oblongshaped cakes of vinegared rice used in producing the traditional Japanese sushi. As long as they are fed a diet of electricity, they work endlessly without lights or air conditioning. And they do not go on strike demanding higher wages.

dustries, which also happens to be the country's largest robot manufacturer.

But now Japan Robot Leasing makes it easy for small and medium businesses to obtain robots. Japan Robot Leasing, a venture formed by 42 robot makers and 23 insurance companies who received financing from the Development bank of Japan, borrows money from the DBJ, buys robots and leases them on a long-term basis.

There is, however, a growing concern within Japanese society.

One potential source of trouble, analysts say, could come from a higher unemployment

reasons for this.

The general practice followed by Japanese companies is lifetime employment, the average mandatory retirement age being 60. Rarely has a worker been laid off following his company's introduction of robots. Instead, the human worker is simply moved to another job within the company or given assistance in finding a job elsewhere.

Over the last six years about 8,600 workers at likely that the amount of monotonous labor will

Over the last six years about 8,600 workers at Nippon Electric have lost their jobs to robots or other forms of automated equipment. The company trained 3,600 of those for new jobs, the remainder left the company through retirement, marriage or pregnancy.

Another reason for what has been a general approximate of subsets in their these are filters. The AT (00 members are left in the subsets are filters.)

marriage or pregnancy.

Another reason for what has been a general acceptance of robots is that they are filling a void created by a shortage of 800,000 skilled

The Ministry of International Trade and Inindustry to grow rapidly both at home and abroad over the coming years. And analysis say the Japanese are aware of the challenge from abroad, since until recently they have all but ignored the international robot market.

wages. could come from a higher unemployment So far Japanese labor has welcomed these among older workers as more and more ad-steel collar workaholics. There are several vanced robots are used by medium and small-

The 47,000-member workers' union at Nissan Motor recently signed a memorandum with management who assured them that no staff demotions or wage cuts will result from the intro-duction of robots. Nissan now has some 1,000 dustry is encouraging the increased introduc-tion of robots. Nissan now has some 1,000 frobots because it expects the robotics robots in its plants, but so far no major frictions

The National Federation of Metal Industry Trade Unions found that nearly 10 percent of 154 companies surveyed last year had trimmed personnel after introducing robots.

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Autos: Shifting to Era of Slower Growth

By John Hartley

TOKYO -- In the last year, there has been a big change m Japan'a anto industry. The days of rapid growth are over and the industry has become involved in many overseas manufacturing projects.

Auto production in Japan has outstripped that of the United States for the last few years, and this situation continued in 1982, although total production fell by about 3 percent from 1981 to 10.7 million vehicles. Actual production of passenger cars is around 7 million a year, of which 3 million are sold in Japan. With this burgeoning production, the Japanese created a lot of trade friction in the late 1970s, but recent moves are intended to curtail this trend.

Although sales in Japan and elsewhere are expected to rise by 2 to 3 percent at most, the Japanese are poised to take any increase in sales. True, this year, exports to America will be limited to 1.68 million passenger cars, while exports to Canada and Britain are limited by mutual agreement. There are also limits on Japanese imports in market sector,

France and Italy. ed to build the Accord in the United States, and this year Nissan is building small trucks there as well. These moves will help increase Japan's overall auto sales, while countering trade friction - and they are just the first of many such

There is little doubt, though, that over the last couple of years, the competitiveness of the Japanese industry has increased enormously, with wider model ranges, and with more modern factories. The factories are market new to Honda, but in ries are continually installing modrobots for paint spraying — but Ballade under license in Britain. some men are still needed — and Called the Triumph Acclaim, this for one or two simple assembly car is being sold in far greater num-jobs, such as fitting front seats into bers by BL than by Honda in Jacars, and installing the spare wheel

es. Toyota started operating its

completely remodeled plants to duce cars in the United States — build the new range of engines. but under an almost money-back Clearly, they are ready for any turguarantee deal with General Mo-

naround in sales.

In the Umited States, Nissan plans to be building 15,000 trucks a month by the end of next year at in the 1.5-liter class at the rate of

In Europe, ARNA, the joint ven-cent each by Toyota and GM, will

Volkswagen Santana in Japan before-the end of the year. The plan
who has criticized the deal, pointcalls for about 4,000 to be sold in
Japan monthly, to open up a new
market sector,

Yes lacosea, chairman of Chryster,
it is a nominal state in Suzuk.
Then, it is to buy 200,000 of the
new Isizu 1.3-1.5 liter R-car annually starting in late 1984, and
100,000 one-liter cars from Suzuki
annually starting in 1985.

However, last year, Honda start-d to build the Accord in the Unit-

Honda has signed a deal with Brit-ain's BL to produce the "XX" exwhich BL has a lot of experience, produced results. ern automated equipment, with ro- so both companies stand to gain a bots being used now for most body lot from the project. Of course, BL welding. They are starting to use is already producing the Honda

Then, there are the new facto-pleted the basic design of the "XX" ew Tahara factory a couple of tion are being drawn up. It has ears ago. Toyo Kogyo has just been agreed that Honda will build pened its Holu plant to build the cars under both Honda and BL

Head Office: 1-8-1, Kayabacho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103, Japan Tel. 03-666-1233 International Business Headquarters; Tel. 03-668-6301 Telex: J26528 (SYSEC)

for the new Micra minicar and has at last agreed to proceed to pro

ture between Nissan and Alfa operate the company, with GM Romeo, will start to build Pulsar providing the knowledge on local bodies for a new small car — called sourcing and local management.

Cherry Europe — to be assembled by Alfa Romeo and powered by the Alfasud engine. The planned arena because it gains the protection of the GM umbrella, counters were some of these care will be entered the interested in the statement of the counter will be entered the interested in the statement of the counters will be entered the interested in the statement of the counters will be entered to the counters and the counters are the counters are considered in the counters are countered in the counters are considered in t

Honda, Japan's pioneer in interat Marysville, Ohio, gets into full swing, but at least this will give it much needed extra production capacity. This year, Flonda plans to build 65,000 Accords at Marysville Philips against Japanese video but is not expecting to increase the manufacturers have now been number of exports of fully built-up

cars to America. Also on the international front,

Honda and BL have now comcar and now final plans for produc-

its new factory, which is probably 200,000 units a year at GM's Fre-the most highly robotized in Amermont, Calif., plant. A new joint-

year. Some of these cars will be attacks that it is interested in exports only and has little to lose if well as Nissan dealers. Meanwhile, the company is a failure. Although Nissan has started to build its Patrol four-wheel drive vehicle at Modeal, formal approval that this does tor Iberica in Spain, in which it now has a major shareholding.

Nissan will also start to build the Le Iacocca, chairman of Chrysler in has a nominal stake in Suzuki. Then, it is to have 200,000 of the

ments would seem valid and inditors as its partner. The world's two cate the fear that the Toyota-GM pact strikes in the bearts of com-

Toyota's other major overseas project is in Taiwan, where it rejoint venture there with local interests to produce 200,000 cars a year. Eventually, 50 percent of the output will be exported. But even when these two projects are in full swing, they will equal only about 12 percent of Toyota's production

Accord With Europe

(Continued from Page 7S)

Even the Germans agree that the EC's carrot-and-stick approach loward Japan adopted by the community has been developing more toward use of the stick in recent months - and that this has finally

ports as shown by the Poitiers af-fair. "Naturally, when you see all these [video recorders] piling up you get worried," admitted Kuniaki Asomura. "Our businessmen appealed to the government to settle the matter. No government could just sit idle, something had

to be done." "Of course, the French action was in our minds when we talked about auto-limitation and we made 1 Lzda 626 - with a claimed 40- names for sale in Japan and Asia, a package deal. While we agreed to restrain exports of sensitive items, percent reduction in man-hours/car. Nissan built a new fac-hours/car. Nissan built a new fac-their own cars for the U.S. market that worned us very much."

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to be hammered out but there is general agreement that the atmosphere between Japan and all 10 countries of the EC has been enhanced as a result of the deal.

With the climate between the two sides considerably improved, EC countries are now looking forward to a period of cooperation with Japan, particularly where new The Japanese also recognize the technology is concerned. The bope effect of direct action on their exist that trade frictions can be kept down while a more cooperative ap-

Certainly, most EC governments would gladly accept increased investment from Japan as an alternative to squabbling over export lev-

Britain has already been fairly successful in attracting Japanese firms to set up manufacturing op-erations, receiving \$2.119 billion in Japanese investment up to the end of 1981. This represents almost half the total Japanese investment in the EC.

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Living National Treasure in the art of stencil-dyeing on kimono silk. tional styles

OND TODAY'S

By Christine Chapman

"After we lost the last war, things began to get better in culture genters known as known as known, the youngest "treasure," as they translated as small crests or coats. Known as known as known, the youngest "treasure," as they translated as small crests or coats. a war the Japanese culture deterio- come so advanced that there's a re- of arms, of the Edo Period (1615- was designated one of the Holders rated," said Yasutake Komiya, a verse reaction. Nowadays there's a 1867), Komiya has been creating of Most Important Intangible Cultendency to preserve the very tradi- patterned bolts of silk for the ki- tural Properties when he was 52 in mono since he was an apprentice to 1978.

"Everyone is surprised when one becomes a Living National Trea-sure so young." Komiya exclaimed with a jovial laugh at his home one

Komiya's father, Kosuke Komiya, became a treasure when be was 72. but inheritance is not a factor in the government's choice. The criterion is excellence in artistic handicrafts or in the performing arts. The decision in selecting the people who will become living treasures is made by Japan's Cultural Agency, a division within the Min-istry of Education. The purpose is to preserve the antique arts and crafts of the nation.

During the Occupation, several Japanese artists appealed to General Douglas MacArthur to protect Japan's cultural treasures and to provide funds for continued training in the traditional arts. Their idea was to enable artisans to teach younger apprentices their crafts be-fore they disappeared entirely from the devastated nation. MacArthur seemed unmoved by the plan since he disagreed that national money should be spent for culture at such a critical time. However, in May 1950, with his approval the Cultural Properties Protection Law was enacted; four years later it was ex-tended to include outstanding indi-viduals working in the arts. These men and women, who became Japan's Living National Treasures. are performers in the theater arts like Kahuki, Noh and Bunraku, the puppel theater, and of ancient stringed instruments like the koto. The majority are craftsmen-artists: the potters, lacquer-makers, woodworkers, weavers, paper makers, wordsmiths, and silk-dyers like

and seven women, who receive an crafts at home and abroad, sell their work to private customers at very high prices, contribute their time and talent generously to the state or to foreign countries, by demonstrations and interviews; and they train apprentices to suc-

physical labor than imaginative arthat is beyond the interest and the pocketbook of most Japanese. Their impact abroad is immeasurable since they represent a Japan that is precious and quaint, the an-They are anachronisms of culture, but they also keep the past alive in a country that tries to forget it.

has been making Buddhist temple she also directs. Her novels have bells for 34 years. With his father, been translated into Chinese, Rusan honored bell-maker, Katori began to work to restore the belis to the temples of Japan. During World War II all the temples domost-translated novels, "The Docnated the big metal objects to the government for the war effort. Katori's father died after they had made only 23 bells together, but the son finished the work. He has signed and cast 108 bronze bells for temples all over Japan.



Yasutake Komiya

This January, Katori sent a bell to the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, a gesture of friendship to Canada where his son-in-law serves as a diplomat. He will donate another bell to the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston after the completion of a spring exhibition tour of major American cities. One of his favorite bells be gave

to Hiroshima, the city destroyed in the atomic bombing. Called the "Bell of Peace," it is inscribed with Today, living throughout Japan "Bell of Peace," it is inscribed with are 66 national treasures, 59 men the Japanese word helwa, or peace.

Noting that the inscription on

Unlike Western bells with their flaring base and consequently higher-pitched sound, Katon's temple bells are almost barrel-shaped but narrower at the top than at the bot-tom. They may be taller than a man or as short as a 3-year-old child. Their shape and placement in the landscape determine the quality of sound, which at best is deep and resonant.

"The best part of the work is making the bells," Katori said. "I like working in hard materials," he

He also makes small objects in bronze: vases, ornaments, altar ob-jects, at smaller prices, yet a bell for a private garden may cost about 3 million ven.

For bell-making, Katori first vis-its the site to view the setting for the belfry. Then after speaking with the priests or others who have commissioned the work, he designs the shape on long drawing paper figuring dimensions and sketching the embellishments. Finally, he goes to a factory outside of Tokyo to cast it. Katori is involved in the whole process, which takes about "He is a real bell-maker," said

his wife Fusae. "In fire, mud and

Designated a Living National Treasure in 1977, Katori is the only bell-maker so honored, Although he has three sons and a daughter. none is following his profession. Katori is teaching his students to follow him.

"It is my most important job now," he said.

Each day at noon, and also for interested visitors, the bell-maker goes into the garden of his home in residential Tokyo, to strike his bronze bell with a heavy pine log. On New Year's Eve, neighbors of the Katoris are invited over to help sound the bell the required 108 times to bring in the New Year.

Just outside Tokyo, in the gar-den of Yasutake Komiya, the Edo-Once a year, on August 6, it is komon dyer, are three old stone annual stipend of 1.5 million yea, struck, officially, by a victim of the lanterns, one covered with the fallor about \$7,500. They exhibit their bombing ing snow. It seems natural that the "treasures" admire and collect another bell calls the sound "the many of the traditional arts. Komi-

bells requires the cooling down of one's mind."

by the late Shoji Hamada, one of the most famous of the former "treasures." They were gifts to Ko-

> "Without a kind of exchange among ourselves, we wouldn't be able to afford them." Komiya

laughed. Sitting on a tatami mat, Komiya displays the stencils from Isc, the Grand Shrines area of Japan, which he uses to recreate the Edo patterns on crepe-silk. Cut on Japanese paper, the special washi, the stencils are of precise, small geometric shapes that are hard to pro-

Those people who are wearing kimonos nowadays have very particular tastes. They want the unusual, a pattern that shows skill, not the flashy, bigger designs. I don't know why it was necessary though to make such delicate designs," he said, holding up the old stencil pat-

Historically, the samurai class, or warlords, competed for intricate patterns, often based on their family crests, which were not permitted to be used by commoners. When the ban against them was lifted at the end of the Edo Period, Edo-komon, with its fine interweaving of lines and dots, became popular with all classes. One reason Komiya was selected

as a Living National Treasure, he believes, is that he was able to capture the essence of the old patterns. He uses the antique, subdued patterns - but chemical dyes - to create a variety of colors. A small group of skilled craftsmen work with him producing pastel silk bolts, which range in price from \$800 to \$2,500. "Edo-komon is not an individual

work," Komiya said. "It involves many people who must be really good. Nobody equals my workers in techniques and skills." "Making kimonos is such hard

work that it's not the kind of joh one likes doing," he admitted. "I'm just like a horse running

like mad trying to get something better and more delicate than anyone else. But I do find joy in making kimono silk for women." Komiya is both frank and selfeffacing. His modesty may he part of the Japanese craftsman's tradi-

Proudly, Komiya shows a new

pattern that his 26-year-old son has created in the komon manner. In its geometrie pattern, reflecting the wooden slats of Kyoto, it is akin to tional attitude toward his complex



Masabiko Katori

"It's nothing special," Komiya

Komiya's father "pulled" him into Edu-komon dyeing when he was 15 or 16 years old. Then, after the war in which he served as a soldier, it was the only way to earn-a living, be admitted. It was also, he said, easier than examinations.

His own son has agreed, for he has been working with Komiya for 11 years since he was 15, when his compulsory schooling was com-

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Well aware of their special importance, they embody a dignity that rises above seemingly simple. Sawako Ariyoshi: Portrait of a Popular Writer

repetitive crafts that require more TOKYO — Sawako Ariyoshi is called Japan's "leading woman tistry. They are admired in Japan writer," and certainly one of its by devotees of a relined way of life most consults authors. At 51 she most popular authors. At 51, she has been writing novels and plays for 27 years, but she is uncertain of the exact numbers.

"I don't know how many I've written." she said during an intertithesis of precision technology, view in ber modern bome in westem Tokyo, "I'm writing 27 years. That's my answer."

In those 27 years she has written Another Living National Trea-historical novels, social-problem sure, 84-year-old Masahiko Katori, novels, mysteries and plays, which she also directs. Her novels have who was a university professor and sian. Dutch, German, French.

most-translated novels, "The Doc-tor's Wife" and "The River Ki," she seems to be the Japanese counterpart of the West's woman's movement writer, but she denies it. Set in Japan's recent past, these two books, both distributed in English by Kodansha Internation-He has also created a resonant al, show the role of women in a sobell for San Diego, California, as a ciety controlled first by men, then gift from Yokohama, its sister city. in the family by the mother-in-law.



Sawako Ariyoshi

"My grandmother and my mother were famous lighters in the woman's movement in Japan, but I think differently," she claimed. "Man works bard: woman doesn't. That's paradise."

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voshi also has a social conscience approaching Rachel Carson's sensibility and Upton Sinclair's melodrama. Her extremely popular 1973 novel, "The Twilight Years," concerned the problems of caring for the aged in Japan; "Compound Pollution" (1975) dramatized a different domestic issue, the use of ag-ricultural chemicals and food additives. Both are being translated into English for release later this year along with the historical novel The Diary of Princess Kazu" and the contemporary "Bad Woman."

"Ariyoshi works in two different fields," said Donald Keene, professor of Japanese bterature at Columbia University in New York City and part-time resident in Tokyo. "Contemporary problems, like that of the taboo subject on Japan's old people and traditional, historical subjects. She does tremendous research and she is a very skilled writer with a wonderful eye for details, for catching typical things and giving a feeling of reali-ty. She is an immensely popular

While her instinct for what is

lies in the drama created by characters in conflict and the rub of antagonistic social mores. Her women suffer from jealousy, humiliation and devotion to busband and children, yet they act as strong individuals compared to the men who seem simply to accept the superior, ity of being born male. "I never write a love story," Ari-yoshi insisted, "There are more im-

portant things to write about." "How many kinds of literature are there in Japan?" she wonders. Only two. One is well-done, the

other is not." She also is associated with the theater. That began after her graduation from college when she man-aged an actress who made rare ap-pearances in the all-male Kabuki theater. She became fascinated by Kabuki and historical Japan in general, an affection that was reflected in "Ballads," an early novel. Although Ariyoshi writes almost

as many plays as she does novels, she identifies herself most closely with the novel. A novel takes 19 years to "prepare" in terms of re-search and subconscious pondering, she says. The actual writing takes a year or less. She writer mornings, 10 pages, or sides, by hand, the usual Japanese manner, and for perhaps only five days a

"It's bad for my health to write more," she said. "When I wake up and begin to write, I become the person in my story. I become everybody, all the characters. It's exhausting, but a novelist can write

anything about human beings.

'In writing novels I don't think about readers, but in writing plays f think about the audience and the actors. I take more time to write a novel," she admitted, and repeated

a favorite comparison:
The novel is like a husband; the play is like a lover. With the notel I can stay many, many hours, but the stage-run in our country is

short, only one month."

Married and divorced after two
years in the 1960s, Anyoshi has an 18-year-old daughter who is a university student in literature Ari-yoshi, her daughter and her 80-year-old mother live together in her large house, a conjunction of three generations of women, which imi-The River Ki.

Ariyoshi is my father's name. I didn't have time to take a pen name. My daughter hates it, and when she was in elementary school she cried because her textbook contained two of my stories. I went to the school and said. I must change schools, my daughter is unhappy, The teacher said, 'We'll just change the textbook,' "she gruned in recouning the anecdore. "We call my mother 'Victoria' because she is strong and intellectual." strong and intellectual."

Born in 1931 in Wakayama City. near the ancient capital of Nara Ariyoshi has been traveling outside of Japan most of her life. Her father, an official of the the pre-war Yokohama Specie Bank, was sta. when the टेक्ट राज्य THE COURT

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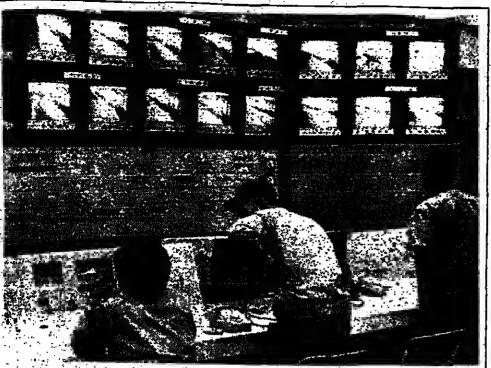
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TRAIN CONTROL — It may look like part of an airport control tower, but this scene at Kobe's Port Island is the computer control room of a train system. The trains have no drivers, but are directed by technicians using computerized system.

Stagnant Growth,

Interest Rates

real and growing.

Harm Economy

(Continued from Page 7S)

percent, few abroad will shed tears

over Japan's problems. But by Jap-

anese standards the problems are

One solution, of course, would

be for Japan to get rid of its ex-

port-or-perish mentality and to

promote more efficiency, and thus growth, in its backward service sec-

tor, in particular its medieval dis-

tribution industries. But given the conservatism of Japan's domestic

planners, for whom an economy

consists only of manofactures and

ideally manufactured exports, the change will not come easily.

business, the Keidanran, has put it

ting that services are the mainstay

The alternative is to get rid of

the concern over increased deficit

spending. Some say that given the

particular conditions found in Ja-

pan, that concern may be unduly

let the first place, much of the deficit has come from past spend-

ing on public works. New high-

ways, ports and railways increase

future productivity and so ulti-

mately repay the borrowings that

financed them. Given the still rela-

tively low level of social infrastruc-

ture in Japan such spending is also

The other point is that, given the

very high level of savings in Japan,

such spending is also desirable sim-

ply to prevent the economy from

going into a tailspin. Japanese indi-viduals have traditionally saved up to 20 percent of their income. Japa-

nese enterprises in the past were

willing borrowers and investors of

But today they borrow and invest only half of this sum. The rest

is borrowed and either invested or

spent by the government, and if the

government were suddenly to stop this activity the nation would be

Marco made history by spending half his sold life on a trip that opened trade between East and Woo

flooded with surplus funds.

desirable socially.

this money

of an advanced economy.

That bastion of conservative big

An Error in Translation Resounds Loudly in Tokyo

WASHINGTON — The most famous phrase of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's most controversial pronouncement about his miti-tary aims for his country was not actually uttered at the time by Mr.

"It was the colorful interpolation by his official English language translator, who was dealing extemporaneously with Mr. Nakasone's staccato

anguage on a complex subject.

At the Washington Post breakfast last Jan. 18, Mr. Nakasone was At the Washington Post breaktast last Jan. 18, Mr. Nakasone was quoted as saying that Japan should become "an unsinkable aircraft carner" (in Japanese, fuchin kuho) to defend against penetration by the Soviet Backfire bomber. What he actually said, according to a subsequent close inspection of the tape recording, was that the Japanese islands should be an okina koku bokan (big aircraft carrier).

To the Western ear, the difference between an "unsinkable" carrier and a "thir" sarrier is not so went but for language the difference is

and a "big" carrier is not so great, but for Japanese the difference is

The editor of the Japan Times, Kiyoaki Murata, wrote that for older Japanese fuchin kubo is reminiscent of the patriotic phrases applied to "unsinkable" aircraft carriers and battleships of the Imperial Japanese Navy in World War II — before the craft were sunk under U.S. assault. Moreover, the phrase also evokes a heavily armed Japan, bristling with modern weapons, according to Mr. Murata, an odious concept for most

on official record that Japan's Fuchin kubo became the headline summary for all of the controversial views expressed by Mr. Nakasone in the Washington Post breakfast. The economy is now at the crossroads and will have to put up with low growth for far into the foreseeable prime minister has been depicted at the helm of the "mismkable aircraft future. People do not want any more manufactures, it said, forgetcarrier" in countless editorial cartoons in the Japanese press... - DON OBERDORFER

14-year-olds being the worst of-fenders, startled the Japanese pub-lic who basked in the belief that

their society remained highly law-

These attacks, in which knives,

Education Minister Mitsuo

"It was Occupation policy to de-

tion policies ruled that it was

of Japanese is in the making - a

Setoyama has laid the blame for

ties between 1945 and 1951.

were taken into police custody.

A Debate on Society Grows

(Continued from Page 9S) outlay equivalent to 4 to 5 times

their yearly earnings.
Improved land, which has an average cost of \$200 to \$250 a square abiding. foot, accounts for about 70 percent of the cost of residential property.

But even more shocking was the revelation that last year 843 attacks against teachers, principally by junior-high pupils, had been re-This situation has contributed to the increase in the number of housewives who have gone to work to help out with family finances. A recent survey showed that wives cian teachings, children were rewhose husbands are in the 35 to 39 quired to respect, even revere, their teachers in the same manner they age bracket are contributing an average of about 8 percent to the did their fathers and elders.

family income. swords and baseball bats were used, resulted in injuries to 1,026 teachers, while 8,172 school pupils This penetration of the labor market by women is shown in Ministry of Labor statistics, which inditate that in the 1975-1980 period the number of working women in-creased by 1.3 percent, compared which 232,000 youngsters were arrested, were 1,879 charged with felonies that included 76 marders. with an increase rate of 0.7 percent

Of the women thus employed, 27 percent were in manufacturing industries while 69 percent were in this upsurge in wayward youths tertiary industries where part-time squarely on the policies followed by the Allied Occupation authori-Of these, 46 percent were under 35 years old, compared with 54 percent above that age. Married wom-en, including widows, constituted *8 percent of those employed.

There were 9.13 million working 8 percent of those employed.
There were 9.13 million working

seen in 1975. Their number has their parents because the Occupagrown to 13.91 million in 1982. Besides the women who seek wrong to do so. work to augment the family inwork to augment the family income there are those who do so to
have led sociologists to speculate
escape boredom once their children
on the possibility that a new breed

have reached school age.

Of Japanese is in the making — a
With wives having the responsi-kind that will be unable to adapt to
bility of bringing up the children, existing social institutions.

They foresee the emergence of
crossion of the father figure among young people who will be unfit for erosion of the father figure among young people who will be unfit for the younger generation.

It is to this growing abandonment by fathers of their role of pan's social, economic and political

counselor and disciplinarian that institutions. sociologists trace the emergence of a generation that is less obedient, economy that the impact will be less considerate, more self-centered particularly felt. For, as one socioland materialistic

ogist put it, it could spell the end of the Ispanese worker who toils not The disclosure early this year that half of the nation's crimes are for his own sake but for that of his now committed by juveniles, with company, as he does today.

A U.S.-Japan Trade Crisis Is Averted

(Continued from Page 8S) budget including a defense increase of 6.5 percent, less than Washing-ton wanted to see but more than nearly any other account of an au-

stere financial plan. With that budget under debate in the Diet, there is no immediate likelihood of further practical steps to accelerate the Japanese military

one percent of Japanese gross na-

Another likely indicator of the building may return home in com-nactical consequences of Mr. Na-mercial goods."

kasone's policies is the course of the forthcoming talks between U.S. and Japanese officials on Tokyo's role in protecting the sea lanes near Japan. Mr. Nakasone, while in Washington, endorsed his predecessor's aim of defending important sea lanes of communications. near Japan out to a distance of

1.000 nautical miles. In the United States, meanwhile buildup.

It seems likely, however, that in order to pursue his policies in mouths to come Mr. Nakasone will have to breach the politically sensitive ceiling on military spending of one percent of Japanese gross napan," which reported: "U.S. busi-Such action is likely to generate will repeat its successes in exporteven more controversy in Tokyo, ing autos, television sets, semicontroversy in Tokyo, in the television sets, semicontroversy in the television sets, semi

than 50 percent of output exported furthest in trying to offer just and high sales in developing counabout every type of motorcycle it
tries, the second oil crisis was a macan — but with the accent on high

tion of VAT to motorcycles in Britain at a time of flagging sales. Thus, whereas Japan's motorcycle industry produced 8.79 million motorcycles in 1980, output was down to less than 7.1 million in 1982. This year, an increase in output to around 7.6 million to 7.7 million is

Yamaha, which was expanding at a very fast rate and seemed set to catch Honda in sales volume in Japan, was hardest hit. The sudden downturn came just as big stocks of new machines, leading in new technology, were being built up.

But although all the glamour is scooters with engines of under 50cc. These account for almost 50 percent of motorcycle production last year. Yamaha opened up this market when it introduced its Passol and Passola a few years ago, but Honda hit back with the Tact and then the Spacy and Lead scooters. Meanhile, Suzuki has made a determined effort with its neat Gemma, so that there is now a bewildering range of mopeds available. Some are very light, more like bicycles with engines, others are scooters, while Honda even produces two different three-wheeler

Also a recent development are the 50cc motorcycles that look like cycles that look like racing maposed to be almost as powerful, are just bystanders.

miniature racers, and whose engines have similar racy characteristies. But this trend toward motorchines and whose engines are supextends right up the range, as the four Japanese companies compete

few years ago, and the 650cc is the equal of an old 1000cc machine.

In fact, this development, which over their heads - namely the U.S.

jor blow. By contrast, the first oil performance. For example, last crisis in the mid-1970s saw motor- year it introduced a V-twin fourcycle sales soar, as they were seen stroke 250cc machine to compete as an economical alternative to the passenger car. But by 1981, the high rates of unemployment among the young, who are the main buyers of motorcycles, but the industry hard. Nor was the situation helped by some the situation helped by some ter-cooling, and a 400cc V-4 four-tion of VAT to motorcycles in Reference.

The three-cylinder was intended to outperform the latest Yamaha but in fact, since Yamaha has produced some new technology to increase the power output to 43 hhp, the 40 hhp Honda failed in one of its aims. Indeed, this machine is to some extent a case of the market judgment of Honda's engineers whose conviction is that the two stroke is finished, owing to its high level of air pollutants and less doc-

At the top of the range, the bat-But as Yamaha was concentrat- the is also for maximum power outing on increased volume, so Honda put, and all the mannfacturers have was completely redesigning its resorted to turbochargers to pro-range in a revolutionary way, and due "megabikes" with tremen-as a result has increased its ascendancy in many sectors of the mar- good performance characteristics

ile power characteristics.

Indeed, the Japanese industry i centered on big motorcycles, the currently entering an era when it high volume is in mopeds and could do immense damage to the motorcycle market or could be on the threshold of great things. If it becomes involved in a senseless and showed an 11-percent increase power race - and there are very strong signs that this has already started — accidents will increase and the industry will earn itself a

> On the other hand, though, some of the new motorcycles are rewriting the book of engine technology. For example, Honda's VF400, with a power output of 53 bhp at 11,500 rpm — the level of a racer of this size not so long ago -- can be rid-den through crowded streets at a snail's pace with ease. Yet, on the en road, it soon accelerates up to 160 kilometers an hour (100 mph, with a top speed in excess of 190 km/h (almost 120 mph), and han-dling to suit. All this means that this 400cc machine has the performance of a 750cc machine of a

desperately for sales. In this race, for once is as sensational as the adthe tiny European makers and Har- vertisements suggest, may rescue ley-Davidson of the United States the Japanese from a threat hanging

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Production of Big Motorcycles Continues to Drop

TOKYO—In the last two years, Again, it is Honda, reputedly International Trade Commisssion's motorcycles in the United States, the recession has hit Japan's motorcycle industry hard. With more challenge that seems to have gone Japanese motorcycles of over 700cc be smaller motorcycles. That capacity. Honda and Kawasaki would be especially bad news for many expect it to surmount that or may escape the full weight of this Yamaha, which has just introduced any other measure. threat because they assemble large the Venture, a 1200cc V-4 cylinder

- JOHN HARTLEY

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By Coralie Curtin

TOKYO - At one time the only people who came to visit Japan were either the very wealthy. "doing" the exotic Far East, or diplomats. But Japan now attracts large numbers of businessmen and increasing numbers of tourists.

No lnnger a dim and distant dream. Japan is a relatively easy destination for a tourist, and with new air routes to Japan opening up all the time, it is likely to become even easier. Last year an unprecedented 1.8 million foreigners visited Japan, up 13.5 percent from 1981. More than half of these visitors were tourists.

Surprisingly, visitors from the United States, normally a stable tourist market for Japan, shot up 16 percent to around 410,000, a fact that the Japan National Tourist Organization attributes largely to the weakness of the yen against

"The U.S.A. is a mature market for us, and normally we compete with Hnng Kong in attract American visitors," said Hisao Hara of JNTO's planning and research defirst time U.S. visitors topped the 400,000 mark, while Hong Kong only had 377,000. It was a mira-

Americans actually make up

about 23 percent of visitors to Ja- Koreans are returning from Japan other traditions remain as popular pan. Europeans about 18 percent, loaded down with Japanese electrical as ever. overseas travel hy its citizens, confiscated by customs and held in South Korea has recently begun in-bonded warehouses.

overseas pleasure trips.

began easing restrictions. South sumo wrestling, puppet theater and 761 rooms.

But by far the larges: number - tronic and electrical appliances. government eased restrictions on ing their electronic purchases being market.

a lucrative market for Japan," said for most tourists. The Cherry Blos- able." som Festival in spring is a drawing However, South Korea is not card for both Japanese and tourists

However, in recent years Japan almost balf, in fact - are other Alarmed that this would hurt the has been trying to include attrac-Asians, particularly from Taiwan domestic market, the Seoul governtions other than the traditional and to a lesser extent. South Korea, ment decided to restrict the ones and encouraging tourists into The Taiwanese market has soared amount people can bring back with other areas of the country, such as since 1979 when that country's them. South Koreans are now find- Kyushu, in an attempt to widen the

"Japan is receiving more and more visitors from other countries. troducing similar moves, and in January this year lifted restrictions on people aged 50 or over making The so-called Golden Route, which trip." said Mr. Hara. "We have to be able to offer them sometakes in the shrines, temples, gar- thing new. In the past two or three "Like Taiwan, we're hoping dens and other delights of Tokyo, years we've been promoting the South Korea's more liberal attitude Kvoto, Nikko and Fuji-Hakone, is Golden Route along with other towards overseas travel will create still the most popular destination areas to increase the scope avail-

Hotels are springing up to meet increasing demand, the latest (open quite so happy with the effect Ja- alike, and the renowned Japanese from March 7) being the Akasaka pan is having on its citizens since it tea ceremony, flower arrangement. Prince Hotel in Tokyo providing

Tanaka Case Strains Ruling Party

(Continued from Page 7S)

It was the support of the Tanaka folios in the cabinet be formed last tually increased since the Lockheed faction that brought Prime Minis-November, he remains under suspipartment. But last year for the affair broke. In a system where ler Yasuhiro Nakasone to office. cion for giving as many as seven to first time U.S. visitors topped the governments are formed by factional alliance and cabinet posts Liberal-Democratie concern. parceled out in proportion to fac-tional strength, Mr. Tanaka wields simply following the rules of the prosecutors enables him to inter-

system in apportioning the port- vene on behalf of a defendant.

the key post of justice minister.

All of which has contributed to the buildup of national suspense as the days and weeks move forward inexorably toward the district court verdict.

Of more immediate concern to the conservatives, however, is the impact of the Tanaka case on the local elections in April for gover-nnrs. mayors and assemblymen and, more important on the upper house elections in June.

it, speculation persists he will dis- longer be required for metal hats, solve the lower house and call for Japanese or foreign. general elections to coincide with Such relatively trivial matters the upper house race to avoid being serve to exacerbate Japan's trade hampered by the Tanaka verdict, relationships not only with the which most people assume will be United States but also with the EC.

help the opposition in its campaign the Japanese and their Western to force Mr. Tanaka to resign. Another weapon for the opposi- the Japanese market is to imports,

tion is Mr. Nakasone's hawkish stance. After years of leadership by 44 percent of the EC imports are prime ministers guided by con-sensus and harmony, the LDP finds itself being led by a man whose tactics have been likened to a hull in a china shop.

There is general agreement that Mr. Nakasone's desire to have Japan play a more active role in in- not so. ternational affairs has enhanced lapan's world stature.



The new Disneyland park with Tokyo bay in background.

First Disneyland Abroad Ready to Open

URAYASU — Japanese, young and old. are wild about Walt Disney — 200,000 a year visit the two Disney parks in the United States. Now they are getting their own Dis-

neyland.

When it opens on April 15 on a landfill site in Tokyo Bay the new Disneyland will be the first Disney park located outside the United States. The enormous Japanese attraction to Disney items and Japan's rising standard of living were two main factors inducing Walt Disney Productions to open in Japan, ac-cording to Jack Myers, marketing director of Walt Disney Productions in Japan. At the Tokyo Disneyland there will not be any sushi or Japanese-style noodles. Only Western food such as hot dogs, Coke and ice cream, in addition to gournet delicacies, will be served in the 27 eating spots located in the park.

ing Mickey Mouse's magic kingdom on a 40-hectare (114 acre) site of land reclaimed from Tokyo Bay. The park is 10 kilometers (6 miles) from central Tokyo.

Oriental Land, the owners of the Tokyo Disneyland, began talks with Walt Disney Productions in the early 1970s about opening a Disney park in Japan. A joint agreement was reached, Mr. Myers said, because "the Japanese standard of living was increasing so rapidly — as well as their leisure time — that Walt Disney Productions thought the great-est potential was here."

The \$450-million price tag of the Tokyo Disneyland, however, did not cost Walt Disney Productions one cent. But it stands to profit handsomely if the venture is successful

bined total of 24 million visitors in 1981. It will get 10 percent of every admission fee and 5 percent of the revenue of the Tokyo Disneyland's 100 shops, restaurants and ammie ment rides.

To keep the rain off visitors, workers have built a giant spider-web steel and glass skylight that covers the "World Bazzar," an area known as "Main Street" at the U.S. Disnevlands.

Driving by car from central Tokyo takes 20 minutes. The train from downtown Tokyo takes from 16 to 50 minutes, and from Urry asu station it is 20 minutes by shuttle bus to the park. A direct train service is not expected to be ready until the late 1980s.

- WALTER W. MILLER

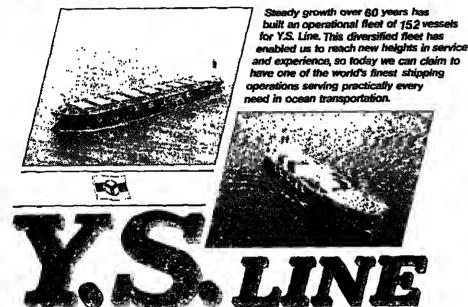
Trend. Inves

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Mark

The Y.S. Line fleet is an active one.



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Trade: Giant Shows It Can React With Agility making the rounds of Tokyo's dip- on Japan calling for more wide- clouds over the trade front is the

Although Mr. Nakasone denies decreed that its "S" mark would no

Another factor is the wide per-A guilty ruling would certainly ception gap that prevails between trading partners on how accessible

Europeans point out that while clusion that the Japanese market is

closed to foreign products. The Japanese contenó that it is

Illustrative of this difference in with the continued pressure exert-viewpoints is a story currently ed by the United States and the EC Meanwhile, among the storm

lomatic circles.

When Yoshiro Sakuranchi, then the Japanese Foreign Minister, addressed the 87-country GATT organization in Geneva last November, he appeared by the second services of the second second services of the second s ber, he emphasized how much Japan had reduced its tariffs and other formal harriers, finally asserting that Japan now has "one of the most open markets in the

world."

This remark, the story goes, first hrought a shuffling of feet and then suppressed giggles in the Even Mr. Yamanaka, the MITT closed-session andience. Casting minister who brought about the reministers began snickering openly to the dismay and embarrassment of Mr. Sakurauchi and his aides.

One exasperated business leader blurted out: "They're trying to tell us how we should wear our kimo-

Young Japanese bureaucrats, speaking privately, commonly refer to the EC countries as those "overdeveloped nations" and call the United States a "newly deterioration of the countries of the cou ing country,"

diplomatic decorum aside, a num-ber of assembled trade and foreign with the EC and with the United States, has been quoted as saying: "We understand the U.S. situation The Western sentiment so cleary revealed in this reaction, coupled wen't forced Americans to buy Japwith the continued pressure exertd by the United States and the EC

Dut we are not a country to be or Japan is also the largest importer.

Japan is also the largest importer. but we are not a country to be orly revealed in this reaction, coupled wen't forced Americans to buy Jap-

Nippon Electric Co. (NEC)

on Japan concessions on imports, continued American demand that have given rise to signs of recalci-trance in Tokyo's establishment.

One exasperated business leader

This has met with a consistent.

Japanese resistance, vigorously supported by the farm lobby in the rating Liberal Democratic Party,
whose electoral strength relies
mainly on the agricultural vote.

Also, the Japanese point out that

U.S. Department of Agriculture statistics show that their country is already the largest buyer of U.S. agricultural products. In 1982, Japan purchased \$5.5 billion worth of agricultural products from tile United States.

In 1980, Japan's share of Amen can beef exports, at 57.6 percent was the largest in the world.

Japan is also the largest importer.

Good financial strategy demands a bank that is well positioned.

international business has dramatically shifted to greater and greater interdependence among all countries. Creating both opportunities and new chall is more than able to assist you with strategically located branche agencies, representative offices, subsidiaries and affiliates throughou the financial capitals of the world with assets of more than 87 billion U.S. dellars.

Talk to our international staff. They're well prepared to offer you diversified financial services and uest information on ever changing world markets Fuii Bank. You can count on us.

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People" (a 350-page comprehensive survey) or "Japan Company Handbook" (1,100-plus pages of facts and figures on Japanese firms). But do it now, since our supply is limited to

the first 200 replies received.

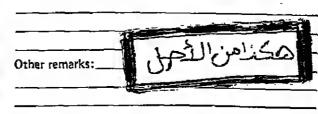
Q. 1 Please check in the Q1 box any company of which you know something.

C. 2 Of the companies checked, please indicate if you know their product names or business line. Q. 3 Please check two companies which interest you most and list the reasons why in the space provided. Thank you

	Q1	02	Q3
Asahi Optical Co.			
Brother Industries, Ltd.			
Cannn, Inc.			
Casin Computer Co.			
C. ttnh & Co.			
Fujitsu, Ltd.			
Hitschi, Ltd.			
Hitachi Shipbuilding & Engineering Co.			
Handa Matar Co.			
Victor Company of Japan (JVC)			
Kewasaki Kren Kalsha, Ltd. ("K" Line)	1		
Kawasaki Steel Corp.			
Komatsu, Ltd.			
Kanishiroku Photo Industry Co.			
Kubota, Ltd.			
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Toray Industries, Inc.	-			
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Toyota Motor Co.				
Yamashita-Shinnihon Steamship Co. (Y.S. Line)	•	()		
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Reasons why I am interested in those companies:



Position: Company name Check one: ☐ Nippon: The Land and Its People ☐ Japan Company Handbook

 Please mail this questionnaire to: Ms. Mandy Lawther, International Herald Tribune, 181 avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Face Major Test de

BUSINESS/FINANCE

EUROBONDS

Lacking Trend, Investors Stay On Sidelines of Dollar Sector

DARIS.—The dollar sector of the Enrobond market remained clogged last week.

Short-term interest rates were stack where they have been, the U.S. Freasury financings in New York were less well received than many healysts had expected, the M-1 measure of the U.S. money supply galaged ahead by \$4.8 billion and the Commerce Department forecast a cobust rate of economic expansion for this year of close to 4 percent.

Discussing the unwillingness of the Federal Reserve to push short-term rates lower, Salomon Brothers' economist Henry Kaufman said:

The Fed is demonstrating that it is comfortable with the

nates lower, satomon products economist meany maturnan sand:

The Fed is demonstrating that it is comfortable with the prevailing level of money rates. Thus, market participants no longer anticipate an imminent discount-rate reduction and are less willing to commit funds to

ineger maturities.

The Fed's reinctance to risk greater credit accommodation may be the to a clearer assessment of the vigor of the current economic recovery.

Furobond Yields
For Week Ended March 16
InfT Inst. ts. term USS
Ind. lone term, USS
Can.S medium term
French fr. medium term
InfT Inst. ts term yen

Market Turnover

well as the the still uncertain outcome of the budget debate." Overall, investors stayed on the sitemes, awaiting a clearer trend before committing their funds. The currency turmoil in Europe was no incentive to move out of the dollar s key European interest rates tropped substantially last week under the leadership of the Bundes-bank. As a result, the Deutsche mark weakened against the dollar, ending the week unchanged from the level of a week earlier.

About the only surprise last fee Week Ended March 18 week was how well the dollar secfor of the Eurobond market held the of the Eurobond market held

on relative to the performance of Ceder 6.2670 4,901.20 1,255.50

the New York bond market. No Euroclear 11,583.0010,800.70 782.20

one was quite sure how to interpret
this. Was it a harbinger that the prices of dollar Eurobonds this week
would sag to catch up with New York, or was it an indication that New York was excessively gloomy? In any event, bankers agreed that, as long as the new-issue calendar remains light and the new issues that do come bear terms that are considered sensible, the dollar sector can limp along waiting for some signal to

mily.

The \$100-million, seven-year issue for the Bank of Tokyo — sold at par biaring a coupon of 11 percent — was well received, as was the OKB's eight-year paper priced to yield 11.22 percent, and the floating-rate note for Scandinavia Finance.

Han the terms on Crocker's \$75 million of five-year notes, priced at par hearing a coupon of 10½ percent, was considered too stingy, and Enso Guzeit's \$50 million of seven-year paper, priced at 99½ bearing a capon of 11½ percent, was rejected as too esoteric a credit.

Lethargic DM Market

Even the DM market was lethargic, despite the widespread prediction that the mark was headed for a revaluation within the European Monebig System. A modest calendar was established Friday for the new issues to be marketed through April 14 — a mere 10 issues totaling 1.65 billion.

Bankers themselves were surprised at the slender volume and said that a number of potential issuers had decided to postpone offerings on the expectation that rates were bound to decline further. At the same time,

now stands a mere I percentage point above the projected rate of infla-

On Friday, however, Otto Schlecht, state secretary in the Economics Ministry, said that progress on inflation and West Germany's current-account surplus made new cuts possible in West German interest rates. But he gave no time frame for possible reductions. Meanwhile, in both West Germany and the United States, officials

await the longed-for realignment of capital-market interest rates, bring-ing real interest down in line with the decline in inflation. The DM issues on offer were received well without generating much excitement. Some specialists said the paper was bought by domestic investors attracted by yields higher than are available on the domestic

The last of the issues scheduled on the old calendar came to market lieve that Mexico, which has al-

-Euratom's 150 million DM of 10-year bonds bearing a coupon ready arranged \$5 billion in new of 7% percent and open pricing.

The first of the new calendar will be marketed Tuesday — the In
money from bank lenders, will

meed to borrow at least as much

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 3)

German Metal Firms May Face Major Strike

wage negotiations, industry sources

The two sides called off further talks after the collapse Saturday of pay negotiations for 680,000 metal workers in Bavaria, which were expected to set the pace for settle-

a full-scale dispute — the strikes

could last days, even weeks."

Strikes would be staged regionaly, but would be accompanied by spontaneous work stoppages and demonstrations in other areas, Mr. lanssen said.

amployers' negotiator, has been oflering a maximum 3 percent for 15
nonths — an effective 24 percent
noual — an effective 24 percent
noual — and has accused 1G
Metall of impressionable stables. Rainer Hildman, the Bavarian

Revers

BONN — The West German been strengthened by the election water following the breakdown of water negotiations industry may face a major victory of conservative parties early this month.

Tens of thousands of metal workers have staged daily "warning" strikes in the past three weeks to support the union's claim of at are to be rolled over for 90 days at least 4 percent raises to offset its interest rates of % point over the ing as lenders give much more careforecast of 4 to 4.5 percent inflation this year.

ments in other regions.

Hans Janssen, leader of the Z6million-member metal and engineering workers union, 1G Metall,
said Sunday: "It now depends on jobs if they accepted pay rises anyments in other regions.

The employers' organization
Gesamtmetall, using inflation forecasts of around 3 percent, said
many firms would be forced to cut
jobs if they accepted pay rises anyment in other regions. where near 4 percent.

"IG Metall has shown it is willing, ready and able to achieve a set-tlement," Mr. Janssen said, referring to the only metal industry wage settlement made earlier this month - for the 119,000 workers of Volkswagen. That agreement

CURRENCY RATES

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A technician at Hayashibara Biochemical Laboratories in Okayama, Japan, is holding a hamster being used in the manufacturing of interferon, the anticancer agent.

Japan Closing Biotech Gap

New York Times Service

OKAYAMA, Japan — In a new red-brick re-search center here, 750 miles west of Tokyo, Hayashibara Biochemical Laboratories employs 50,000 hamsters — half the number of lab hamsters in the world, the company says — in an unusual process for producing interferon and other experimental

Interferon's effectiveness as an anticancer agent is uncertain. One problem has been the difficulty of obtaining large quantities of it for clinical trials—a hindrance that the small Japanese concern's method may help solve.

"Hayashibara has developed a unique, Japanese way of producing interferon," said Dr. Reisaku Kono, head of a scientists' group advising the Ministry of Health and Welfare on interferon.

The Hayashibara approach involves injecting human cancer cells under the skin of the hamsters, which then produce interferon - a substance that occurs naturally in hamsters, humans and other animals — in an immunological reaction to the

The Havashibara center, completed last December, is one of the more innovative examples of the research efforts now being made by more than 200 Japanese companies in the field of biotechnology.

vanced areas of biotechnology, such as gene-splic-ing and other techniques that allow scientists to

change the genetic structure of organisms. Today, most analysts agree that Japan still lags behind, but that the gap is closing.

In late 1981, for example, a report by Bache Halsey Stuart Shields Japan said that Japanese biotechnology was about five years behind the sometimes of the state phisticated work done by American companies and universities.

"That five-year figure is no longer valid," said Darrel E. Whitten, an analyst for Bache in Tokyo. The gap is probably only a few years now."

In the past few years, there has been what one analyst described as "a mass exodus" by chemical, pharmaceutical and food companies into biotechnology. Their activity was stepped up after the Japanese government eased restrictions last year on clinical testing for biotechnology-related devel-

The Japanese companies had been tethered compared to their counterparts in the U.S. and Europe," one analyst noted.

According to a survey of more than 100 compa-nies conducted last August by the Ministry of In-ternational Trade and Industry, private spending

(Continued on Page 17, Col. 1)

Bankers Fear Rescue Packages there was no mad rush by investors to buy DM bonds. The Bundesbank, in lowering its discount and Lombard rates one percentage point, warned Thursday that this rate cut was the limit of pessible cuts in the foreseeable future. The discount rate at 4 percent

By Carl Gewirtz ional Herald Tribine

PARIS — A feeling of morose-ness is enveloping the syndicated loan market, with bankers worried that the debt rescue operations undertaken for Mexico, Brazil and Argentina are about to unravel.

The wornes are fueled by the decline in the price of oil, which will cut Mexico's export-earning capac-ity. A wide selection of bankers bemoney from bank lenders, will again from banks before the year is

On Friday, Mexico officially asked its creditors for a new moratorium on capital payments on public-sector debt. The current, second moratorium had been scheduled to expire Wednesday. But as the formal agreement res-cheduling \$20 billion of public-sec-tor debt has still to be worked out. Mexico is seeking a new extension — until Ang. 15, the deadline set for a rescheduling accord in the agreement for a \$5-billion loan

signed this month.
In the meantime, maturing debts

or ¼ point over the prime rate. When the rescheduling agreement is signed, extra payments will be made to bring interest payments from the last maturity date of each credit to 1% points over Libor or 1% points over the prime rate - its from the syndicated loan mar- market a \$460-million loan for

cheduling agreement.

Argentina and Brazil, in contrast
to Mexico, stand to benefit from the reduction in the price of oil. But bankers worry that the eco-nomic targets set for those counprovided for wage increases of 4 percent over 15 months, representing a 3.2 percent raise over 12 months.

Montary Fund needed to unblock the flow of funds from the IMF tries cannot be met. Argentina still

senior monetary official:

ber, when bankers viewed Mexico's a proper improvement in [banks'] and syndication began with only seven co-managers on board. By strophic. That gave way to the end
This anticipated rise in loan last week, this number has been strophic. That gave way to the endyear euphoria that everything could be solved quickly. Well, it's the benefits that will accrue to all were confident that they would not all solved and what you're borrowers as the base interest rates have their targeted 10th co-mana-

that the problems aren't going to creased loan margins will apply disappear-overnight and that there only to new loans whereas the dewill be difficulties for some time. to all loans outstanding.

"If there is a recovery to the United States and Germany, things will begin to look brighter. In the meantime, bankers are impatient and uncertain ... they want to see returns. But all we can say is that we're moving in the right direc-

That said, there is widespread concern about the interbank market, where banks borrow and lend The fact that Banco Ambrosiano

went bust with its Luxembourg affiliate owing substantial amounts of money borrowed in the toter-bank market created a disturbance. But the insistence in the Brazil rescheduling that interbank lines be

SYNDICATED LOANS

maintained at the level extant six months earlier sent a real shiver

through the market.

As a result of the forced rescheduling of these essentially shortterm loans, banks are reconsidering al availability of funds is evaporating as lenders give much more careare willing to lend to.

There is some fear that ultimatefuel a crisis of its own.

ings in the first two months of this year (excluding reschedulings) were taken by countries from among the 24 member nations of the OECD.

The \$500-million loan for

Brazil's targets for reducing imports and expanding exports are also considered unrealistic, and shim annual rate of \$32 billion— and an also considered unrealistic, and bankers worry that as the goals elude policy-makers, the complex packages of debt reschedulings and packages of debt reschedul

"First there was the excessive international banking have yet syndication began.

hearing now may represent a more decline. An Amex Bank economist, ger by the time the loan is closed realistic view of the situation — Richard O'Brien, notes that the in-

cline in dollar interest rates applies

The slow pace of lending that the OECD remarked upon shows no immediate sign of changing. No major new business was announced last week. Turkey opened talks with 12

banks about the possibility of a from Nigeria will offer a clue on chaps really do want to make this Arabia could cut off exports from \$200-million loan. Morgan whether OPEC can hang together, one work," a British oil executive the kingdom. An American cilman Gnaranty, which hosted the meeting, said terms were not discussed. The meeting was used to provide than is any other member of the Alvin Silber, an oil analyst at hardly miss it." potential lenders with updated economic data and projections for the rest of this year, which include a further halving of the nation's current-account deficit

The Turks would like to have a seven-year loan and are offering to pay 11/2 points over Libor and a front-end fee of 1/4 percent. The possibility of alternate pricing using the prime rate as the base is under discussion.

Also under discussion and moving slowly is a \$1-billion loan for Nigeria, which would be used mostly to refinance and consolihow they participate in this sector date arrears, with only one-fourth of the market. And the once generdate arrears, with only one-fourth ey. Nigeria would like this loan to

run for three years.

The proposal has met a mixed reaction, one banker close to the deal remarked, and no one is even this trend to selectivity could talking yet about what kind of spread Nigeria would need to pay.

Yet another concern is the By contrast, banks are actively "crowding out" of the weaker cred- bidding to win the mandate to the rates agreed upon in the res-cheduling agreement.

Argentina and Brazil, in contrast to Mexico, stand to benefit from

ket as banks rush to lend to "quali-ty" borrowers — the major indus-trialized states, their agencies and private companies within their bor-loan to be repaid from the revenues from the oil field to be developed A report published Friday by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development notes with this money. It is also still unclear whether the nonproject portion of the loan will be guaranteed

Mr. Janssen said: "I simply cannot see why workers in other sectors of the metal industry — many of the targets set in that letter — regarding inflation, wage tors of the metal industry — many of which are doing better than ion where the only alternatives of which are doing better than selves to be bought off with less."

Mr. Janssen said: "I simply cannot see why workers in other sectors of the metal industry — many of the targets set in that letter — regarding inflation, wage rises — are widely considered unattainable.

Brazil's targets for reducing immany of the targets set in that letter — regarding inflation, wage rises — are widely considered unattainable.

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Brazil's targets for reducing immany of the targets set in that letter — regarding inflation, wage rises — are widely considered unattainable.

Brazil's targets for reducing immany of the targets set in that letter — regar

new loans will need to be reconstructed.

"It's depressing to discover that all that work to put the salvage up, to about \$150 billion this year

"It's depressing to discover that all that work to put the salvage up, to about \$150 billion this year

Bank of America Asia, the coordinating bank running the book on the \$500-million loan for the Korea up, to about \$150 billion this year

Exchange Bank, correcting the packages together may not have been enough after all," one banker said.

Compared to \$170 billion last year, comment in this space last week, notes that the loan was fully uncommentary that "there has been derwritten by the 10 lead banks. But officials dismiss this talk as only a modest general hardening of only a modest general hardening of the excessive mood changes of bankers. Said one monetary official:

The underwriters had hoped to have in place a second-tier management group of 10 banks underwriters, whether overall gross margins in ing \$25 million each before general

pessimism of last August-Septem- reached the levels required to allow However, this was not achieved

Dealers Predict Chaos On Currency Markets

they expected chaos Monday on the currency markets after European finance ministers failed over the weekend to agree on a realignment of the European Monetary System.

Commercial banks in Frankfurt are expected to be open for business, even though the finance min-isters ordered the official currency markets to close while the negotia-

The official markets, which consist essentially of a brief period of specialized trading on the stock ex-changes, normally have little impact on the much larger amount of business done between private when all other buyers disappeared. banks. But dealers in Frankfurt The Bundesbank of West Germany said that closing the markets would leave banks drifting.

"I do not know whether I will be of March propping up the French likely to intervene on able to find anyone to do husiness and Belgian francs, the Irish pound change markets Monday.

with," said one senior dealer. An- and Danish krone as they fell to FRANKFURT — Foreign-exchange dealers said Sunday that

other said: "I don't know what to
their lowest permitted EMS levels.

A Bundesbank spokesman said bound to be in chaos."

> Closing the markets will place all weaker ones, this could prove to be a free fall, the dealers said.

They said that, if the ministers failed again to reach an agreement Monday, the EMS — a system that keeps eight European currencies trading within narrow bounds —

spent 9.3 hillion Deutsche marks (\$3.9 billion) in the first two weeks

currencies into a free float. For the would mean that no official cur-

In recent weeks, as tension in the to support the weaker currencies

he believed that the ministers' decision to close the currency markets rency fixing would occur in Frank-

Dealers said the central banks would also probably refrain from intervening in trading between banks. This could make the effective change in parities between the currencies larger than that which appeared to be under discussion by the finance ministers in Brussels,

the dealers said. In Amsterdam, Dutch bankers said the French franc might fall dramatically in what was certain to be confused trading Monday.

In Brussels. Belgian National Bank sources said the bank was unlikely to intervene on foreign-ex-

U.K. Move Expected to Test Strength of OPEC Accord

By Bob Hagerty ternational Herald Tribune LONDON — OPEC's fragile accord is likely to face its first major test in the next week or so, when Britain makes a new pricing pro-

posal for its oil. Petroleum Exporting Countries the free market because they sell agreed to cut its benchmark price more oil through long-term couby \$5, to \$29 a barrel, the prospects

These are often linked with for avoiding a price collapse re- agreements to return the favor by main hazy.

Oil executives and analysts gen-erally are skeptical about OPEC's make oil importers less likely to ability to defend its prices by hold-ing down production. But few are temporary bargain shows up.

British government in a particular-from the Soviet Union, which last ly delicate situation. Britain has in-week cut the price of its Urals sisted that it is not about to let crude to \$28 a barrel. down its Western allies by conniv-ing with OPEC to prop up prices.

As usual, many oilmen say, the key to whether OPEC's pricedown its Western allies by conniv-But its cautious approach on pricing indicates that it does not want

to start a price war either. Last month, after weeks of prodding from customers, the state-owned British National Oil Corp. proposed a price cut of \$3, to \$30.50, for key North Sea crudes. Now BNOC is almost certain to propose a deeper cut, in light of OPEC's decision. The problem is finding a level low enough to satisfy customers but not so low as to provoke a sudden drop in oil prices

to competition from outside OPEC many more chances."

exporter group. Its Bonny Light crude, priced at \$30 under the ain and Norway.

OPEC's Middle East producers, A week after the Organization of by contrast, have more shelter from buying products from the oil-im-

willing to make predictions.

Aside from Britain and Norway,
The confused outlook puts the OPEC faces tough competition Aside from Britain and Norway,

> propping efforts can withstand such competition is the group's big-gest producer, Saudi Arabia. The Saudi oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, agreed last week to hold down Saudi output until demand recovers. "The question is, how low will the market force him to go and is he prepared to go there?" a crude-oil supply manager for a major U.S. oil company said last week.

OPEC has never been good at vorldwide. Speculation about controlling output, but some oil-BNOC's likely choice centers on men say the threat of a price col-\$29.50 to \$30 a barrel. lapse might concentrate the oil pro-Once Britain moves, the reaction ducers' minds wonderfully, "These Nigeria is probably more exposed said, "because they don't have too agreed: "If we lost Iran tomorrow,

Dean Witter Reynolds in New York, asserted that "the Saudis and OPEC accord, competes head-on their friends" had a good chance of in Western Europe and North defending the \$29 benchmark America with similar oil from Britaround which other official OPEC prices are aligned. "You'd have to give it more time before you dismiss it." he said.

Aside from OPEC, oil executives are looking at other imponder-

For instance, it is impossible to say how much of the decline in oil demand over the past three years has been due to recession and how much reflects conservation mea-

Home owners who installed better insulation when oil prices were soaring are not likely to rip it out when prices fall; such conservation amounts to a permanent loss in demand. Nor are factories that switched to coal able to switch back to oil immediately.

Another big question is invento-ries. Many analysts say oil companies' inventories are at or near hisnot know is whether oil companies are willing to live with significantly smaller safety margins now that many expect oil to remain plentiful

The supply manager at a big British oil company said the only major threat he could see lo supplies in the near future was the chance that a revolution in Saudi or Iraq tomorrow, I think we'd

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140							disclosed, but bonds offered in the
	Electrolux	Dw 40	1989	7%			market at 99. Noncollable.
M T			1707	7 74	· · -		Private placement, issue price not disclosed, but bands offered in the
	Escom	1 50	1000	(//			market at par. Noncolloble.
	Eurotom	DM 150	1990 1993	81/2	100	81/2	Noncaliable.
		DM 130	1773	736	open		First callable at 101½ in 1990. Terms be set March 24.
	Granada Group Finance	DM 50	1988	7%	100	7%	Noncollable. Private placement,
44393	Rank Xerox Finance	Du 75	1993	71/2	100	71/2	First callable at 1011/2 in 1990.
	AT METAL SELECTION OF THE PARTY	District.		1 March	490	-A TOWN	
	Primary Ind. Bk of Australia	Aus.\$ 20	1988	141/2	100	141/2	Noncolioble.

Japan Is Catching Up in Biotechnology

(Continued from Page 15)

zation for Economic Cooperation and Development noted that out of some 2,400 bio-industry patents is-saed between 1977 and 1981, 60 percent went to Japanese applicints, compared with 10 percent to

There are at least two significant in the United States seems to have been seized by new entreprenential ventures, such as Genentech and Cetus, while in Japan the approach is to transform established compa-

"Biotechnology has been so at-gactive because the field offers the try office. possibility of new growth to companies in such stagnant industries.
25 chemicals and food," said

and choose to the confectionary y ighstry, the small private compa-ny has shifted sharply in recent years toward advanced biochemi-

A second distinguishing feature of the Japanese biotechnology in-dustry is that the government has marked it as a field whose development is vital to the nation's eco-

Mexico Gets IADB Loans

ns totaling 5240 mil

1887

them.

al or business gift.

nomic future. Thus a 10-year, \$128-

Thirteen major companies and one private research institute were chosen to receive the money for joint work in three broad areas of biotechnology: large-scale cell growth, recombinant DNA and

DNA, or deoxyribonnelese acid, differences in the development to is an essential component in all livdaic of the biotechnology industry ing matter and contains the genetic in Japan compared with the United States. First, much of the initiative are transmitted. Bioreactors are livered States. ing organisms used to make substances that are more conventional-

ly produced by chemical processes.

"The purpose of the program is
to cultivate indigenous technology
in this field," said Masami Tanaka, director of the ministry's bio-indus-

"For the chemical industry, biotechnology could have a very important impact," said Wataru Hiroyaki Matsumiya, president of Yamaya, general manger of the life Hosystems International, a Tokyo sciences department of Mitsubishi consulting concern.

Chemical Industries, Japan's largest chemical maker. Biotechnoloample of a corporate transforma-gy is such a young field that no one inn. Once a supplier of corn syrup knows the limits of the horizon

Mitsubishi Chemical is pursuing two applications of biotechnology: first, for producing pharmaceutical "In the future, we increasingly ducing chemicals more efficiently, want to supply only technology," For example, Mitsubicki said Ken Havashibara the said Ken Hayashibara, the presi- last year with Genentech to develop jointly, and eventually sell, human serum albumin. A low-cost method of producing serum albu- day. min through biotechnological processes could be extremely profitable, since worldwide consumption

is more than 100 million tons a Mexico Gets IADB Loans

Remers
MEXICO CITY — The Inter
MEXICO CITY — American Development Bank has By the year 2000, the ministry esti-ity and an electric power plant for ion to Mexico. Documents were \$20 billion to \$30 billion to the bio- Keizai financial daily said Satursigned Saturday for five loans to industry in Japan, compared with day. It said the recent oil-price cut

THE FRONT PAGE

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THE FRONT PAGE

Dollar Sector Still Clogged

(Continued from Page 15) ter-American Development Bank, which will be seeking 200 million

m biotechnology research rose 45 million bintechnology-research program was started in 1981 by the program was started in 1981 by the World Bank coming for 300 million.

Ministry of International Trade in DM, Renfe (the Spanish rall-and Industry.

Ministry of International Trade way) for 100 million DM and rall-and Industry. kugin, a Japanese bank, for 50 mil-

> Subsequent borrowers include Quebec; Kubota, France's credit agency for small business; Manitoba; the Coal and Steel Community, and Denmark.

Two other deals offered last

International Herald Tribune

domestic market.

week were pitched to investors at-tracted by high coupons. The Pri-mary Industry Bank of Australia offered 20 million Australian dol-

lars of five-year notes at par bear-

Investors will subscribe for the

bonds in U.S. dollars based on the

exchange rate prevailing April 20 and will receive all interest and

principal payments in U.S. dollars

based on the exchange rate at the time of payment. Bankers estimate

that the borrower is saving about

half a percentage point by issuing in the Euromarket instead of in its

In the Canadian dollar sector.

the Interprovincial Pipe Line sold

50 million dollars of 10-year bonds

at par bearing a coupon of 1214

ing a coupon of 141/2 percent.

Ecuador Raises Prices, Devalues percent.

OUITO - The government has devalued the sucre by 21 percent against all major currencies and announced a package of other mea-sures to help Ecuador overcome its economic crisis as part of a program demanded by the Interna-tional Monetary Fund and commercial banks as a condition for

The package, announced Saturday, was immediately protested by the country's three major unions. They called a 48-hour strike beginning Wednesday to protest the measures, which include a sharp increase in milk and fuel prices.

The official rate for the sucre was set at 42 to the dollar, from 33. The government also said it would introduce Wednesday a sliding devaluation of the currency, marking it down by four Ecuadoran cents a

Saudis Halt Japan Deal

The Associated Press

M-1 Rise Pushes Interest Rates Up Slightly

By Yla Eason New York Times Service NEW YORK - Interest rates rose modestly in late trading Friday after the Federal Reserve re-

ported a \$4.8-billion increase, bigmoney supply.

The Fed said that M-1, which measures currency and checking deposits readily available for spending, reached \$497.8 billion in

the week that ended March 9. Mar-U.S. CREDIT MARKETS ket analysts were expecting an increase of \$1 billion to \$3 billion,

and the higher figure raised fears that the Fed might begin to tighten credit availabi redit availability.

The Fed said in October that it would no longer focus on M-I in determining monetary policy, but new interest has been given in this measure of money supply in the wake of a recent statement by Paul A. Volcker, chairman of the Fed. that be was concerned about a too-

rapid growth of M-1 in recent As a result, analysts now view the weekly M-1 figure as a signal of future Fed policy actions.

Another worry Friday was the Fed's report that banks borrowed more money from the Fed's dis-count window than they had on deposit with the Fed. This placed the banks in a "negative" reserve posi-

The Fed said the negative position was due to a computer problem at the New York Federal Reserve Bank. Nevertheless, analysts expressed concern that the bank borrowing at the discount window could mean that the Fed had already tightened credit by not injecting additional funds into the banking system. This would force banks to borrow from the Fed to meet reserve requirements. Lacy H. Hunt executive vice

president for Carroll, McEntee & McGinley, a primary dealer in government securities, said, "I think the strong increases in the money supply, coupled with a switch from net free reserves to oet borrowed reserves, points to higher money dealer organization.

and bond yields over the second quarter."

He added, "I don't believe there has been a similar eight-and-a-halfmonth period where M-1 has grown faster." The Fed has set a 4to 8-percent annual growth rate larget for M-1. but in the last three months this measure of money supply has grown by an annual 14 per-

The reaction from the market was modest. The three-month Treasury bill closed at an offered yield of 8.45 percent, up from 8.33 Thursday. The 30-year bond was offered at a price of 97 4/32 to yield 10.69 percent up slightly from Thursday's 10.65-percent closing offer.

Dealers said prices would contimue to decline and yields rise this week, largely as a result of new Treasury offerings of \$25.9 billion. Philip Braverman, senior economie adviser to the bond department at Chase Manhattan Bank, said that the Fed was on the verge

2 Securities Groups Plan Merger Vote

New York Times Service NEW YORK - Plans are afoot for a merger of the Association of Primary Dealers with the Govern-

the larger of the two, is a trade because investors are harder to group of more than 200 securities find for longer term issues.

firms that underwrite and trade As of late Friday, dealers said securities of state and local govern- the upcoming four-year notes were

U.S. Consumer Rates For Week Ended March 18

Possbook Savings..... 5.50 % 6-Month Savings Certificates . 8.76 % Tax-Exempt Bonds Bond Buyer 20-Bond Index Money Market Funds Home Mortpage

of tightening its monetary policy because of the rapid growth in the money supply.

He added that he did not agree with such a policy, because "the economy is still on the fragile side and the consumers don't have the wherewithal to mount a spending campaign.

Treasury Set For Busy Week

NEW YORK - New-issue activity in the credit markets this week will be dominated by the U.S. Treasury, which has scheduled note and bond auctions totaling \$13.5 billion, as well as the regular weekly bill auctions totaling \$12.4 bil-

Before Monday's auction of new ment and Agency Securities Divi-sion of the Public Securities Asso-said outstanding issues were bid at ciation, officials of the two organ-izations said. rates of 8.5 and 8.57 percent re-spectively. Securities dealers said "It is our expectation that a vote the auctions of \$5.5 billion of fouron the merger will take place in the near future," they said in a joint statement Friday. The Public Secusities Association, which is by far Thursday were more of a challenge

ments, the Treasury and various traded with a yield of 10.14 pergovernment agencies. cent, the seven-year ontes were at The dealers association is 10.54 percent and the 20-year comprised of about three dozen bonds were at 10.9 percent. In the dealers because they are recognized by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. A handful of broker firms are associate members of the dealer convenience of 100, with interest rate to be approach. announced Tuesday.

ity will be robust in the second quarter. And it tends to bring forward in time the day when the Fed will begin pursuing a less accom-

modative policy.* Market participants seemed to take little ootice of the significant decline in commercial and industrial loan demand. Business borrowing fell by \$1.78 billion in the week that ended last Wednesday, while most estimates had projected an in-

crease of \$500 million. The Fed also reported that money-market deposit accounts offered by banks and savings institutions grew by \$10.9 billion, to \$310.3 biltion, in the week that ended Wednesday.

Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings

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2,333,700 644 66 4 46 4 46
1,572,490 339a 239a 239a 249
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Volume: 31,440,000 shores Year to Date: 440,530,000 shores Issues traded in: 914 Advances: 372 : declines: 476 : uncharged: 124 New Histo: 123 : new laws: 4

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(Continued from Page 18) (Continued from Page 18) Soles in Net 180 Sales	WINAGRY LSG 14 S3 S3 S3 Westpild 10 66 S1 66 +15 Wistopild 10 66 S1 66 +15 Wistopild 30 254 254 274 Wistopild 30 254 254 274 Winder	Invaders Win in		SPORTS B	RIEFS
Scientific Second	Windred 92% 2% 2% 2% 2% 2% 2% 2% 2% 2% 2% 2% 2% 2	Despite Panther	Rally	Turnbull, Hanika în l	Boston Final
Senten 72 4 506 354 Subritico 1.76 176 2506 2616 UniSolCo 40 138 149 149-	WinnerC 467 164 16 169	PONTIAC, Michigan — Fred running bac Besama threw for 338 yards and scored on a	wn pass, and veteran k Art Whittington 14-yard run for Oak-	BOSTON (UPI) — Wendy Turnbull defe- 5, Saturday night to advance to the final of here. She was to meet Sylvis Hanika in the	a Women's tennis tournament
Souvitir I Allo Savi 374 - 374	Wiscrot 88 270 16 1517 16 4 + 16 Wolard 11 12 1116 11 1116 4 4 150 1516 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Henderson, to lead the Oakland of 32 and 24 Invaders to a 33-27 United States with 4:25 left	hea kicked field goals yards, his last coming to give the Invaders a	her overpowering groundstrokes to eliminat Hanika's victory came came on the nigh honoring her 25 years in tennis. Bobby Ric	te Billie Jean King, 7-5, 6-2. It of a special tribute to King, The whom King beat 10 years
Soviking 10 - 11975 14th 15th 15th 15th 15th 15th 15th 15th 15	WoodLet 1.70 214 394 344 39 +255 Wrightev 36 19 194 1976 198- 198 Writer 3.121 972 166 1934 1444 46 Writer 3.121 472 166 1934 1444 46 Writer 3.121 472 274 27 274 198 XEBEC 2705 2846 27 274 27 118	of the Michigan Panthers. Steve Howel	oe, Arizona, fullback carried 21 times for	ago in the "Battle of the Sexes", showed up has won five singles tournaments in Boston.	p, as did Kiog's parents. King
Secondary 10 x10976 1486 1586 1696 16 Sunnitar 14.0 152 27 27 27 27 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	A Xonica 340 7½ 6% 7 + 16 Zeni.bB 1506 21 28 254+ 16 Zeni.bB 1506 21 28 254+ 16 Zeniber 205 124 11½ 72	A crowd of 28,952 saw Michigan 98 yards to it rally from a 23-6 deficit on three glers to a 2 touchdown passes from rookie Los Angeles it	ft the Arizona Wran- 1-14 victory over the Exoress.	Riggs Takes on Wom HOUSTON (AP)—Bobby Riggs, a 65-y	
500Gct 907 94 Rt. 84 95 35 Synthete 1009 1016 916 10 US-10th 419 251, 25 25 -		quarterback Bobby Hebert to rook- ie wide receiver Derek Holloway, yards passin Michigan dropped to 1-3 while and added	glers (2-1) got 134 g from Alan Risher 181 yards rushing.	national attention 10 years ago by losing a King said Friday that he and his 48-year-o son, would play the U.S. Open women's do	a singles match to Billie Jean
Section 1.80 80 1814 174 1864 4 TCACO 180 435 1314 13 1314 14 USTrot 1.20 245 1314 1314	Treasury Bills	Oakland improved its USFL Risher had 12 record to 2-1. tempts and or Besana completed 23 of 29 pass-Arizona's 6	completions in 27 at- ne touchdown. defense shut down an	Riggs said he and Anderson, the U.S. Rosemary Casals and Wendy Turnhull M. Casals and Turnbull are regular doubles pa	champion in 1957, will play
SecLYS 1.72b 24 - 1916 72 116 - 16 1 12V 9 - 42 24b 27b 24b 25 24b 25 24b 24b 2	24 324-1983	for scoring passes covering 45 and first two sta	yards in each of its	events last year, including the U.S. Open an 5 Names Pull Out of	nd the U.S. Indoors.
Secolized 54 6 516 6 4 5 5 50 6 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	2 428	quarterbacks	ess (2-1) used two Mike Rac played the	MILAN (UPI) — John McEnroe, Jimi international players have pulled out of the	my Connors and three other
Sheriodhi 388 6 1944 1974 18 18 1974 18 18 1974 18 18 1974 18 18 18 1974 18 18 18 1974 18 18 18 1974 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	10 L9 L0 L9	passes for jouchdown.	l64 yards and one fom Ramsey, a rook-	ment opening in Milan Monday, organizers Others who dropped out were Peter Mo John Kriek. McEnroe withdrew because of	announced Saturday. CNamara, Eliot Teltscher and tendinitis in his shoulder, and
Shortwit 24 27 15 14 1446 - 164 156- 176 2744 2745 156- 176 274 2745 156- 176 274 274 274 274 274 274 274 274 274 274	7-71	Resion 1 1 5 500 38 28 completed 17 New Jersey 0 2 5 800 15 45 and one touch	of 37 for 171 yards	the others gave varying reasons. To the relief of the organizers, top-seede kia, already in Milan, agreed to financial gling. Guillermo Vilas of Argentina is ranke	d Ivan Lendi of Czechoslova-
Strice 1340 1244 1300	1	Tenneo Sev 2 0 0 1.000 50 24 in 10 plays 0 Chicago 1 1 0 500 27 25 son, scoring Browleadown 1 1 0 500 27 25 son, scoring	glers moved 92 yards their second posses- on a one-yard run by ryl Clark. Jim Asmus	gling. Guillermo Vilas of Argentina is ranke Rogers Leads New Or	_
Silicon 2236 14 1334 234- 14 16-1339 236- 14 16-1339 230 1811 8 74 74- 14 16-1339 230 1811 8 74-	·	Pocific Division CODVerted and Los Angeles 2 1 0 667 54 39 On a 57-yard Ooklond 2 1 0 467 71 41 10 0 Asymptotic 4 10 0 0 Asymptotic 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	d minutes later tacked	NEW ORLEANS (UPI) — Bill Rogers, v the lead going into Sunday's final round o tournament.	with an 11-under-par 205, held
Society I.60 607 22 279, 294 16 Text Disp. 95 3 794 295 295 295 295 295 295 295 295 295 295	Consolidated Trading Of NYSE Listings	Deriver 0 2 0 200 % 34 to date in the	USFL,	Rogers shot a 3-under-par 69 in Saturn stroke lead over Doug Tewell and David lead with Mark Hayes after the second rot	Edwards. Rogers shared the
Semplicin	4 1	NBA Standings NHL	Standings	par-72 Lakewood Country Club course, bu give him 211 after three rounds. Vance Haefner and Greg Norman were	nt Hayes shot a 75 Saturday to
ShdFn 52 763 27% 2014 2014—146 Trindocr.000 96 9 715 215+1 Vyquest 202 8 716 715—	Kmart 3.233,190 34 3016 3316 +3 Schimb 3.192,700 42% 38% 38% -314	Name tarrette	45 20 8 98 296 217 38 24 12 88 279 212	One stroke behind them were Wayne Lev Jim Simons. Tze-Chung Chen, who finished back, dropped to 5-under-par 211 going into	i, Jay Haas, Lon Hinkle and d the second round one stroke
South's 1.20 S3 1616 1616 1616 1616 1616 1616 1616 1	Secrit 246,2100 244 347 24 428 37 374 4 428 347 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248 248	New York 35 31 537 21 V-Washington	36 30 14 86 278 253 31 31 9 71 779 260 17 49 0 42 240 366 14 46 13 41 203 308	Coe Sets Another Wo	
Spect 24 996 95 996 Trion 3.14 113 1796 1796 1796 1796 1796 1796 1796 1796	Sept701 2521,500 36 21 21 21% -38,	Atlanta 26 35 527 77:2 At Detroil 20 37 A48 13 Y-Boston Chicogo 24 43 388 19 Y-Montreal Cleveland 17 49 258 251; Y-Buttalo	36 20 12 84 285 255	OSLO (UPI) — Sebastian Coe of Brita Saturday when he shaved more than half a meter mark, clocking 2 minutes, 18.58 sec	a second off the indoor 1,000-
Stormed is	Issues Trades ig: 2171 Advances: 874 / declines: 1053 /	W L Pct. GB N	17 49 6 40 232 346	meet here. Coe, 26, the Olympie 1,500-meter gold record in the 800 meters last weekend, ber	medalist who set an indoor
Second S	Unchanged: 244 New highs: 304; new lows: 24 Volume This week	Son Artionio 42 25 .432	W L T Pts. GF GA 43 20 9 95 300 246 38 19 16 92 297 254 23 36 15 61 261 289	meters of two minutes, 19.1 seconds, set in of West Germany. Coe, who also bolds the outdoor world	1976 by Paul-Heinz Wellman
Tysing 2.26 151 290-5 390-5	1962 same week	Housion 12 55 ,179 381/2 Detroit	23 36 12 58 262 295 20 38 14 55 241 299 evithe Division 43 20 11 97 390 295 29 33 11 69 295 292	meters and mile, was well-paced by his ter first 600 meters, then broke clear of the field	d with 400 meters to go.
NEW YORK (AP)— The joilowing quotes— Divid 3.12 3.41 Horizonal Association New York (AP)— The joilowing quotes— Divid 3.12 3.41 Francisco 11.22 2.45 Horizonal Association New York (AP)— The joilowing quotes— Divid 3.12 3.41 Francisco 11.22 1.245 Horizonal Association New York (AP)— The joilowing quotes— Divid 3.12 3.41 Francisco 11.22 1.245 Height 1.245 Francisco 12.245 Francis	Bid Aak Bid Aak Grath 17.63 NL SunGrith 11.97 13.08 Inco 11.98 NL ToxAled 14.59 15.95	Seattle 38 29 567 11 Voncouver	27 34 11 65 268 282 28 37 8 64 273 306 26 35 11 63 275 313	Porsche 934 Is Winn SEBRING, Florida (UPI) — A Porsche	934, piloted by three drivers
of Securities Debt TxFre 9.77 ta.26 Exch 10.26 N.L Such 10.2 St. Securities Debt Ask Bid Ask Month 1.5.7 Portn 15.92 Portn 15.	StPens tavest: Tempole for Group: Capit 12.5 12.00 Globe 21.00 21.	x-clinched playoff bertin y-clinched playo Friday's Games New York 186, Washington 180 (King 2),	lday's Games	who had oever woo a major race, won the of Sebring Saturday night. Wayne Baker of San Diego, Jim Mullen	of Beverly Farms, Massachu-
boon sold (Net Asset Equit 8.48 9.27 Facility Grass): Hert Gill 13.28 NL Lindar 17.57 NL Nichold 94.68 North of Depoted Chancellar Group: Asset 20.93 NL Hert Law 35.67 NL Lindar 17.57 NL Nichold 12.37 NL Nichol	Com S1 unavail TransRew & 57 NL Devel 60.46 NL Trave Eq 12.39 12.54 CoeGr 12.49 NL Incom 11.00 NL Intil Ed 19.00 NL AMB 8.04 NL MAB 8.04 NL Ultra 2.44 7.79	Los Angeles 109, Konsos City 9a l'Abdul- Johnor 25, Wilkes 19; Orew 23, Eddis John- son 20, 5, Johnson 201, Sloshny (44), We Winnipeg 2, Ti	off (7), Kirton (4), Delarme Crawford (4); Cale (11), P. or (41),	setts, and Kees Nierop of Vancouver, Br Porsche to victory by 1½ minutes over a l Akin, John O'Steen and Dale Whittington.	Porsche Turbo driven by Bob The victory by the less-power-
Trigilité Dius Boles Equity 12.25 12.44 Construction	Security Punds: USGvt 99.09 NL Bond 2.17 8.58 USAA Group: Equity 7.31 7.99 Growth 14.14 NL Invest 8.65 1.07 Hyrid 11.94 NL Illies 8.65 1.07 Hyrid 11.94 NL	Thomos 24: Johnson 23, Lister 17), Boston 116, New Jersey 103 ((Bird 23, Volve (48), Fryc McHole 19; Dowklas 19, King 15).	istian (16), Mullen (20), Mo- chman (9); Poddubav (26), ar (21)1,	ful Porsche 934 broke a five-year string of bos, but it was the eighth straight triumph b	by a Porsche,
Alia Pinde: Charl Fd 20.6 ML Gross ML Gross 127 ML Grown 127 Apr Find 128 135 Ceed 2.3 ML Grown 127 Apr Find 128 135 Ceed 2.3 ML Grown 128 135 Ceed 2.3 ML Grown 128 135 Ceed 2.3 ML Grown 127 Apr Find 128 135 Ceed	Solected Funds: Stiff 15.88 NL Am Sts 6.68 NL TxElt 11,38 NL Sol Sns 20.69 NL Unified Mamnet: 7.72 NL	17: Vondeweehe 31;, Issel 201. Edmonton 9, C Allonto 97, Cleveland 73 (Roundfield 26, fey 2 (27), P Wilkins 17; Free 22, Robinson 12), Lindstrom 1221,	terday's Games tetroll 7 Gratisky (65), Cof- turni (42), Hughas (36), Anderson (44), Messler 2 (71, Osborne (19), Bloisdell	Swede Wins Alaska N ANCHORAGE, Alaska (UPI) — Gund	le Svan of Sweden won a 15-
A Birth T 1450 18.30 Grefti 28 18.27 Portin 12.51 NL HTYIG 14.78 15.64 MIT 11.89 12.82 AIAM 28.60 22 AMERICAN Funds: Incom: 7.84 7.89 SELETSY 7.85 NL InVol 12.36 13.08 MIT 11.89 12.82 AIAM 28.60 22 AIAM 12.79 12.79 AIAM 12.79 AIA	Growth 7.25 7.22 United Funds: 11.21 ML 12.51 12.51 Accm 8.89 9.72	Greenwood 22; Paxson 31, Cooper 15). (171. Boldirev 3 (Houston 122, Golden State 120 (Léavell 28, Walker 26; Carroll 29, Lloyd 24). son (12), Virto 3	ireal 4 (Foligna (20), Peter- (12), Accourt (16); Gainey (12), Acton (24), Wickenheiser	kilometer World Cup cross-country ski rac Saturday, defeating Tim Caldwell of the U 38:19.9. Bill Koch of the United States fin	United States, who finished in hished third and climbed back
Bond 1294 14.14 Cwith AB 1.38 1.49 Trend 34.26 ML Inv Bos 12.19 13.46 MFB 13.87 14.09 Penn My 5.44 N Fd Inv 11.95 12.08 Cwith CD 1.95 2.11 Flamming Proper	Grwth 15.46 16.90 Hi Inc 14.26 15.58 13.20 Sequelia 31.77 NL April 14.668	Attonio 99, Utah 94 (Roundfield 27, Macklin (25)). 11: Orew 20, Green 16), New York is Son Antonio 136, Indiana 118 (Mitchell 23, (Marrow (5), Ho	landers 9, Philadelphia 2 itlin (5), Bossy (54), Goring , D. Setter (13), Gillies (21),	into first place in the points list in his champion.	bid to repeat as world Cup
""" """ Comporticity Gent Fet breacher: (1135 2700 , 711 7 71 C0017 16/3 /860 1967 73 1967 74	Shearsen Funds: Vans 17.63 79.27	14), Kollur (6); Howe Philiadelphia 185, Milwaukee 97 (Winters Minnesota 3, 5	119), Sinisola (191). 1. Louis 3 (Hortsburg (12), Plett (23); Duniap (22),	Exhibition Baseball Friday's Games	Transition BASEBALL
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FG Am 12.02 14.23 Deltow 29.71 NL Decor 15.07 16.07 16.07 10.00 17.37 Deltow 29.71 NL Decor 15.07 16.0	Sigmo Fends: Vance Exchange: Copil 11.50 12.57 Copil 12.50 12.57 Inco 7.80 8.52 DBsH 38.54 Invest 14.11 15.42 Dwert 62.17 Soci n 12.88 Mol6 Exfort 92.97 Trust 10.30 11.26 ExBet 81.00 Vent 9.33 10.74 Fidef 52.21	24, Chambers 21; Wilkes 22, Nixon 171. vallee (17): McN	ton 2 (Choulhard (13), Le- ob (2), Middleton (411).	Chicogo IAL) 13. Boston 0 SEA Bollimore 2. Konsos City 1 pitchet New York (ALI)0, Texos 5 Brion	comp for reassignment. TTLE—Released Mike Mendoza, r. and Glenn Adams, outfielder, Sent Soyder and Bob Hudson, pitchers, Ric
A COLUMN DAY OF THE TAX SERVICE AND A SERVIC	SB Edty 14.73 15.51 ScFloff 55.48 SB 18.67 9.58 18.08 Venepoord Groep: SoGen in 16.67 17.46 Exot 38.38 NL Swining 4.70 NL Sover in 17.27 N	U.S. Favored in Group B TOKYO (AP) - The United Yugoslavia,	_	Chicogo (NLI 13, Oakland 12 Presie Milwaukee 2, Colifornia 2, 5 Innings, rain Chami	n. cotcher, Horold Reynolds and Jim by, Infielders, and Ricky Netsor. Al bers and Tilo Manol, outflelders, to the leagues for reassignment. Notional League
Amilined 25.73 NL Dreyfus Grp: Frankfilm Group: Incom: 8.49 9.03 Tx Fre: 10.26 11.15 N Erg 15.79 N A RIGHT 5.38 5.88 ARM 12.78 NL AGE: 3.84 AND Grown 13.55 14.81 Million 14.58 NL N Horiz 16.81 AND 16.78 AND	State Bond Grp: Ivest 15.05 NL	States is favored to win the Group pan. B World Ice Hockey Champion The United	States and Yugosla-	Minnesota 7, Boston 3 P177	TSBURGH—Named Willie Stargell as- i to the executive vice president, FOOTBALL Canadian Football Leopus
Archfort 9.27 NL New 19.20 NL N	SIFFITM Gr ontovol! Abulat 10.85 NL SIFFITM BI UNIONOI! Abula 9.57 NL QDiy! 14.76 NL QDiy! 14.76 NL Graffit 50.68 NL Street 10.8 NL Street 10.8 NL Street 10.8 NL Street 10.45 NL	The United States, demoted the 1984 Wi from Group A in the World Championships last year, is out to regain fending chan	npion and the host	5f. Louis 3. Houston 1 den, qu Philadelphia 7, Piffsburgh 5 Chicago (NL) 14. San Francisco 12	KATCHEWAN— Signed Homer Jor- surierback.
Tok Ex. 1.7 NL Cost	Shecknow Pends: Weith 1325 NL Arn Ind AZ NL ASSOC 90 NL H778d 923 NL H778d 923 NL Weith 11.16 NL Ocean A38 NL Venturin 11.40 PM	the top classification in a 10-day country in Sa round-robin contest. The United The other of States will meet teams from Aus- Tokyo will be	rajevo next February. suntries competing in ttle for three Olympic	San Diego & Cleveland 5, 10 lanings Ookland 4, Seatile 1 Affiwaties 9, California 6 New York (ALI 7, Texas 4	More Sports on Page 21
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PEANUTS

HERE'S HOW IT IS CHUCK ... ALL THE BIG-LEAGUE TEAMS HAVE MASCOTS, RIGHT?









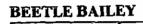






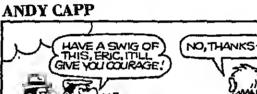




















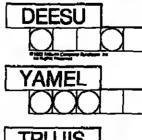
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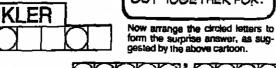
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Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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Answer here: OLD (Answers fornorrow) Jumbles: KNIFE CHALK ACCENT BUSHEL Answer: What you'd expect people with no money in the bank to write—BLANK CHECKS

NUMISMATISTS'

YOU HAVE YOUR SHOES ON THE WRONG FEET, SON,



"BUT, DAD .. I DON'T HAVE ANY OTHER FEET !

BOOKS

THE END OF THE WORLD NEWS

By Anthony Burgess. 389 pp. \$15.95. McGraw-Hill, 1221 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y.

Because Freud was a great man

us will be willing to accept careless-

Also, I think that a man of Bur-

that leaves Earth with a handful of

band of one of the women scien-

tists on the spaceship. It is his job

tertaining the reader rather than

Anatole Broyard wrote this review

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

WHILE there's no doubt that Because Freud was a great man and a tragic figure, Burgess sometalented writer. I often get the feeling when I read him that he isn't in this way, and at such times the trying very hard, or that he doesn't book lights up. There's a nice take either his talent or the idea of moment when Havelock Ellis literature very seriously. Of his 26 warns Freud to "beware of the pontifical," and another when or so novels, only a handful seem to have deeply engaged him, and it was only when I read the two oovels about his dowo-at-the-heel poet dignant at Freud's suggestion that Enderby that I realized how very good Burgess can be.

Perhaps the most effective part

"An entertainment" is how he of "The End of The World News" describes his latest novel, "The is the science-fiction Apocalypse or End of The World News." To Armageddon in which our world — Graham Greene, from whom Bur- or our planet, at least — is degess borrowed this designation, an stroyed But though Burgess's eruentertainment is a seriously written dition and flair for rhetoric are put novel about an unserious subject, to good use here, it seems to me in other words a very carefully that he just hasn't the patience to crafted crime or mystery story. In work out the details that would Burgess's case, the term suggests make this part of the book a suc that he entertained the idea of writing a novel, but either could not or tastic in science-fiction, oot all of

would not rise to it.
"The End of The World News" "The End of The World News" ness. Burgess simply has not imagis, in fact, three novels or uovellas incd his story with the kind of rejoined together mostly by the physical fact that they are bound in one deserves. He often changes scene and characters, for example, with they are all about the end of the out so much as a line space to world, because the subjects are guide the reader. Freud, Trotsky and the destruction of the planet Earth by another

gess's accomplishments should he able to come up with a few fresh planet called Lynx crashing into it. Freud, Burgess implies, ended our psychological innocence, Troiiromes about the end of the world. instead of the same old saws about sky was part of the movement that presumably ended our innocence about economics, and the planet science versus art. In the spaceship survivors, there are, with one ex-Lynx ended our innocence con-cerning the future. The section ship's bbrary is dedicated exclu-dealing with Trotsky is in the form of a musical comedy, and although

The only exception is Val. a sciof a musical comedy, and although ence-fiction writer and the hus-Burgess is a composer of music as well as a writer of books, I think this is the weakest part. It reads more like a Classic Comics treatto write the story of this expedition in space and I think that Burgess's

Freud seems to hold some interest for Burgess, But not enough to
prevent him from caricaturing
many of the early leaders of the
psychoanalytic movement in En rope. Sándor Ferenczi, especially, is treated very shabbily, and we are not spared such jokes as Freud's mother saying "My son the doctor," or remembering Freud as a little boy playing in the dirt. We get the inevitable cigar joke too; Freud contending that those he smokes are only cigars.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

Lefebvre Consecrates A Church in London The Associated Press

for The New York Times.

LONDON.—Archbishop Marcel' Lefebvre, the rebel Roman Catho-lic traditionalist suspended by the Vatican in 1976, reconsecrated a church in Holloway, North Lon-don, Saturday for the group be leads, the St. Pius X Sacerdotal. Fraternity.

The French prelate, 77, who lives lowers in Britain. He was suspended from priestly duties for oppos-ing reforms of the Second Vancan Council and cootinues to say Mass uncil and cootinues to say Mass:

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the disgramed deal, North-South bid to a normal contract of six clubs. At this point South foolishly tried six no-trump, assuming wrongly that his partner beld some spade strength.

This contract would have failed by four tricks, but East doubled, rather greetily, failing to foresee the sequel.

The North player made a brilliant shift. Realizing that East must have the ace-king of spades, she found a way to make West the opening leader. Seven clubs would not have served the purpose, but seven diamonds did.

West had no idea what to lead. He should have tried one of the

and South claimed 13 tricks. NORTH K92 EVSTORYS ◆AEJ18 ▽1073 ○762 ◆953 SOUTH (D)

major suits, but he chose a trainp

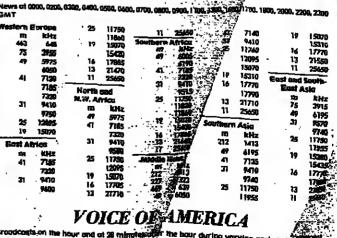
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Jean-Pierre Rives Bleeding throughout.

French and Irish Triumph, Share Rugby Championship

By Bob Donahue onal Herald Tribiose

PARIS - France and Wales taged an alley fight Saturday that the French won, thereby finishing the Five Nations rugby championship in joint first place with Ire-land. The Welsh captain, Eddie Butler, stood up at the congenial Paris banquet to remind the French that they would have to play in Cardiff next year.

The score, 16-9, looked fair to neutrals in the press box, even though a try in the 29th minute of the second half that put France ahead for the first time was abented by a refereeing error.

Both teams were after first place. Questioned separately, players of each used tones intended to convey ntmost succeity in blaming the other. Flanker Jeff Squire said Wales "gave better than we got." French prop Pierre Dospital called the meanest international

match I've played in."

Said French coach Jacques
Fouroux, distinguishing between intent to create try movements and intent to intimidate: "We knew that despite talk of playing rugby, the Welsh came to win 1 told my team to do likewise."

So a memorable occasion was turned into a forgettable scrap. It was hard luck for the New Zealand

referee, Tom Doocey, whose un- Evans would make all afternoon. precedented guest appointment to Such was French territorial dominant two of this year's Five Nations matches was supposed to enhance ceeded with all kicks the theoreti-European rugby relations with the cal French winning score would Southern Hemisphere. He called have been 36-18. up the two captains for a bawling out after 24 minutes, but punching, kicking and other battery contin-

Doocey's New Zealand-style handling of rucks and lineouts had been criticized after he refereed England vs. Scotland two weeks before. Yet senior Enropean players know all about such geographical differences in approach. In Paris, forwards were too busy warring to have time to think about adapting to Doocey. French backs — ignoring Doocey
In the first minute the first and the two packs of forwards,

lineourt of the match degenerated who were properly preparing for a into fighting near the Weish line.

Doocey penalized Wales. English touch judge Roger Quittenton advised him that the real culprit defended unnecessarily. The was French lock Jean Condom, for punching opposite number Robert Norster, so Doocey reversed the with a broken collarbone. Evans penalty, Condom insisted later that switched from center to fullback Norster had started it with an elbow to the ribs.

Welsh fullback Mark Wyatt kicked long to touch and soon had a penalty shot at the French posts - missing the first of only of three attempts he and teammate Gwyn

> throughout the match from the front of his scalp.
>
> The second half was played almost entirely in Welsh territory, although Evans was able to give Wales a 9-6 lead with a penalty af-

Any doubts about Welsh will to

win were dispelled in the torrid

first quarter, which saw Squire

score his second try of the season,

quarter, as the French established lineout and scrummaging superior-ity, a dropped goal by flyhalf Di-dier Camberabero and a penalty

by fullback Serge Blanco evened

After the drop, Wyatt had kicked off straight into touch. French backs — ignoring Doocey

sideshow would have been innocu-

ous, except that Wyatt went off

and Richard Donovan came on.

Other injuries also seemed unre-lated to the frequent foul play. Blanon broke his nose as the Welsh

swarmed toward Squire's try, but the hard object at fault was Jean-Pierre Rives's head. After that col-

lisiou the French captain bled

the score at 6-6.

backs for the flowing attacks the crowd had come to see. The single French try movement — a long Cambérabéro pass from a scrum to Blanco, who put wing Patrick Estève across on the left — was a

But the scrum shouldn't have been ordered. Doocey declined to discuss the decision afterward, except to say that conditions in the by the din in the concrete bowl as a French score seemed to be near, the New Zealander awarded a scrum to France instead of a dropout to Wales after Welsh wing Clive Rees had touched down be-

French record for a single Five Nations campaign. Blanco finished with three penalty goals and a total of 36 points this year, another

his speech at the banquet: "It was a very, very hard game today. May-



Eddie Butler throttling Jean-Luc Joinel in a lineout.

Utah Upsets UCLA In NCAA Tourney

BOISIE, Idaho - The least successful team in this year's NCAA Tournament knocked off the most successful team in NCAA history Saturday when Utah scored a 67-61 upset over UCLA in the West ton College-Princeton game.

Pace Mannion, Angelo Robin-son and Peter Williams each scored 56-53, and North Carolina State, 18 points to lead the Utes, who beat Pepperdine, 69-67, in double won their 11th game of the last 14 overtime to improve to 18-13. Utah came ioto the tournament with the worst record among the 52-team field. Utah advanced to the West semi-

finals March 24 at Ogden, Utah against the winner of Sunday's game between Nevada-Las Vegas and North Carolina State at Cor-

vallis, Oregon.

Robinson, who hit on nine of his 10 attempts from the floor, scored 12 of his points in the second half 10 lead Utah back from a 40-35 deficit. His basket with 6:10 to go gave the Utes the lead for good at 57-55.

In the earlier West Regional game, Ralph Sampson scored 13 of his 15 points in the first half and grabbed a game-high 12 rebounds in leading Virginia to a 54-49 victo-ry over Washington State. Washiogton State battled back

from a 30-25 halftime deficit to ne the score three times in the second half, but a basket by Rick Carlisle

In the men's slalom race Sunday. Strand outdueled Andreas Wenzel

Strand's victory put him in a rie with Stenmark in the slalom stand-

ings at 110 points. But Stenmark,

who finished second in the overall

competition, had three slalom vic-

tories against Strand's two.

MEN'S GIANT SLALOM 1. Phil Mohre, U.S., 2;35-20, 2. May Julen, Switzer land, 2;35-21, 1. Ingernar Stenmark, Sweden, 2;35-27 4. Hons Enn, Austria, 2;35-55

4. Hons Enn, Austria, 7:33:57 5. Pirmin Zurbrissen, Switzerland, 2:35:72 6. Borls Strel, Yuooslavia, 2:36:13 7. Raberto Eriocher, 110iv, 2:36:57 8. Frank Wörndi, West Germany, 2:36:78 9. Leonhard Stock, Austria, 2:37:13 10. Grega Benedik, Yuooslavia, 2:37,16

MEN'S SLALOM

MEN'S SLALOM

1. Stip Strank, Sweden, 1:22.31.

2. Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:32.8

3. Bolan Krizni, Yupasiavia, 1:33.32.

4. Paola de Chiesa, Itoly, 1:33.37.

5. Franz Gruber, Austria, 1:34.79.

6. Phil Mahra, U.S., 1:34.49.

7. Michel Corioc, France, 1:35.34.

8. Alex Gioraj, Itoly, 1:35.94.

9. Christian Oriolinsky, Austria, 1:35.97.

10. Roberto Eriocher, Itoly, 1:36.23.

MEN'S OVERALL STANOINGS

With Mahre's latest title, the of Liechtenstein for his second vic-

United States finished with four tory in the event this season. Sten-

World Cup championships. mark booked a pole of the 33d gate

all title here Friday, adding to the giant slalom championship she clinched earlier this month.

McKinney took the women's over- and was forced to stop in the mid-

play by Othell Wilson gave the Cavaliers the lead for good. Aaron Haskins came off the bench to lead Washington State with 13 points. Virginia goes to the West semifi-

nals against the winner of the Bos-Friday in Corvallis, Oregon,

East Regional

At Greensboro. North Carolina. Michael Jordan and Sam Perkins combined for 34 points as North Carolina took command early to beat James Madison, 68-49, in the secood round of the East Regional. Perkins led the Tar Heels (27-7) with 18 points, and Jordan scored

The Tar Heels advance to the East semifinals against the winner of the Syracuse-Ohio State game.

In the second East Regional game, James Banks hit a 12-foot jumper with three seconds remaining to give Georgia a 56-54 victory over Virginia Commoowealth VCU trailed for most of the second half but went ahead, 54-52, on Randy Corker's basket with 2:00 left. Terry Fair of Georgia tied the score at 54-54 with 1:32 remaining. Georgia will meet either St. John's

or Rutgers in the East semifinals. Friday in Hartford, Connecticut, Syracuse defeated Morehead State, 74-59, and Rutgers dowoed Southwestern Louisiana, 60-53.

Midwest Regional

At Houston, the inside muscle of John Pinone and a fierce, trapping defense helped Villanova beat Lamar, 60-58, in the second round of the Midwest Regional. Villanova built a 15-point lead with seven minutes to play, and Pinone fin-ished with 15 points. Kenneth Perkins led Lamar (23-8) with 19

Villanova (23-7) will tangle with either lowa or Missouri in the regional semifinals next Friday in

Kansas City, Missouri. In the second Midwest Regional, Houston refused to he flustered by Maryland's slow-down tactics and followed Michael Young's 16 points to a 60-50 victory.

Maryland (20-10) was led by Adrian Branch who scored 20 points and Len Bias who had 12. It was Houston's 23d consecutive victory and boosted the Cougars' record to 28-2 for the season. Houston, ranked No. 1 by both wire service polls, advances to the Midwest semifinals against either Georgetown or Memphis State. Friday in Louisville, Kentucky,

Georgetown beat Alcorn State, 68-63, and Iowa defeated Utah State,

Mideast Regional At Tampa, Florida, Dirk Min-

niefield scored 14 points in the second half as Kentucky wore down Ohio University with a trapping defense, 57-40, in the second round of the Mideast Regional. Ohio (23-9) was led by John Devereaux's nine points. Minniefield led Kentucky with 16 points as the Wildcats (22-8) advanced to the regional semifinals next week in Knoxville, the Oklahoma-Indiana cootest

Sunday at Evansville, Indiana. lo the second Midcast Regional Arkansas topped Purdue, 78-68. Ricky Nortoo gave Arkansas the lead for good on a jumper with 4:20 to play, and the Razor-backs hit oo 14 of 16 free throws down the stretch. The victory sent Arkansas (26-3) into the regional semifinals against either Louisville

or Tennessee. Friday in Evansville, Indiana, Dale Ellis scored 20 points and Michael Brooks hit four free throws in the final 61 seconds to lead Tennessee to a 57-56 victory over Marquette. Oklahoma topped Alabama-Birmingham, 71-63.

NATIONAL INVITATIONAL

At East Lansing, Michigan, Kevin Willis's 6-foot turnaround jumper with five seconds left Friday night lifted Michigan State to a 72-71 victory over Bowling Green in

an opening-round NIT game.
At Tempe, Arizona, forward
Paul Williams had 26 points and guard Byron Scott 24 to lead Arizona State past Cai State-Fullerton, 87-83.

Penalty Goals Abound in Dublin

DUBLIN - Ireland shares first or with France thanks to a 25mily victory Saturday over place. Ten penalty goals by fivinif Offic Campbell and in Milback Dusty Hare, who ed five apiece, were a record a Fire Nations match

Campbell, who also scored a try d conserved it, set a Five Na-na record of his own by finishing it was championship with 52 mm. (He had set the previous cord of 46 points in 1980 and pulse is last year.) And his outes bettered the Irish record 70 set in 1980.

After Bare's first penalty, 34 en old Banker Fergus Slattery ad with a try prepared for him in

Ham and Campbell alternated with five possitions, the lead chang-be each time; and England ended the half about 12-10.

The news farms Paris that France testand works with Dishin county a roar a Someond at half time.

would share first place if it rallied to beat England.

A third-quarter rally was quick to come. When Irish scrumhalf Robbie McGrath kicked to the right corner and the bounce eluded his right wing, Trevor Ringland, Campbell was on hand to grab the ball and touch down. Two more Campbell penalties put Ireland 10 points ahead. A late exchange of penalties completed the scoring.

Last year a new captain, hooker Ciaran Fitzgerald, led Ireland to an ontright Five Nations title, and this year he shares the honor with France. The rare leat of two consecutive titles makes an ideal finale to some constanding careers, as-suming that several Irish forwards retire as expected before next copy of the same age, big lock played his first Five Nations match loss Kenne. Campbell missed the in 1970, Keane in 1974 and No. 8 Willie Duggan in 1975.

FIVE NATIONS STANDINGS

Had the Welsh won they would have finished first alone, but the french victory meant that Ireland England meanwhile managed only one try all season — set up by Hare himself for right wing John Carleton against Wales — and ends up alone in the cellar for the fifth time

in 12 years. That is by far the worst showing during the period, since Ireland and Scotland come closest with two last places apiece. Yet England, aside from being the origina-tor of rugby football, still has the world's biggest reserve of players to pick from. Criticism of the traditionalist English rugby establish-ment has been building up among recently retired top players in the

last few years.

Key Irish players surely in-creased their chances — and some English contenders correspondingly decreased theirs — to be named Monday in the British Isles team, the Lions, that will tour New Zealand from May to July.

The tour will test a growing sus-picion that European rugby is in decline. There was alarm when last year's Five Nations play produced a record 54 penalty goals (10 more than the previous high of 44 in 1976) and only 26 tries. This year has been worse - 56 penalties and

ter 20 minutes.

tantalizing sample of what might have been Parc des Princes were "certainly different" for him, Perhaps rattled

hind his line. The try was Estève's fifth, a

be the true rugby game?"

Mahre Takes Giant Slalom Title; Had Cambérabéro not unissed all four of his penalty shots, France might have dared to unleash its tal time of 2 minutes, 35.20 sec- of 1:11.80. Hess, 21, was clocked in

by one-hundredth of a second and

Asked wby Americans have be-

come so strong, Mahre said, "I think it's just experience, Tamara

has been on the World Cup circuit

three or four years. I've been on for

Stenmark, who celebrated his

McKinney edged Erika Hess of

Switzerland, who had already

seven or eight years."

FURANO, Japan - Phil Mahre onds for the two runs, edging Julen 1:12.00 for second place. and Tamara Mckinney, the overall champions in World Cup skiing. Stenmark by seven-hundredths. picked up another victory over the weekend as the 1982-83

season came to a close. Mahre added the giant slalom title to his overall championship Saturday by winning the final giant slalom race. Then, oo Sunday, McKinney won the final women's

Stig Strand of Sweden won Sunday's men's slalom to tie Ingemar Stenmark in slalom points. But Stenmark was declared the slalom champion on the basis of total vic-

earlier this month, ourdueled Max Julen of Switzerland and Stemmark in the decisive race for the size. slalom championship.

French record.

Rives, with customary irony, put the question of the hour this way in his crease at the hour this way in 100 points, and Julen with 95.

Mahre skied aggressively on the I,180-meter course to produce a toood ruo and fimshed in a total time

clinched the slalom championship. Skiing before 13,000 spectators under cloudy skies, the 20-year-old

Spinks Beats Braxton in Unanimous Decision punches. Braxton went into a de-

> Braxtoo was effective in the eighth. Spinks went down three times io the eighth, twice from slips. But the second fall, after a light Braxtoo right to the belly, was ruled a knockdown by the referce, Larry Hazzard. Both fighters agreed it had been caused partly by Braxtoo's inadvertently stepping

> oo Spinks's font. 'l didn't fight as I should," said Braxton, who had expected Spinks "to be more competitive." Instead, he said. Spinks "had a lot of dog in

■ Sacco Defeats Rodriguez

Ubaldo Sacco of Argentina, the WBC's No. 1-ranked junior welterweight, ran his record to 48-1 Friday night with a 10-round unanimous decision over Willie Rodriguez, United Press International reported from Atlantic City.

Oliva Wins in Naples

Patrizio Oliva of Italy won the first defense of his European superlightweight boxing title Saturday against Francisco Leon of Spain. Leon's manager withdrew him in the 11th round. The Associated Press reported from Naples.

Final Phil Mohre, 285 points. 2. Stefandric 210. 2. Wenzel, 177. 4. Marc Girardelli, Luxambourg, 168. 5. Lüscher, 164.

MEN'S SLALOM STANDINGS 1. Stenmark, 110. 4. Sleve Mobre, U.S., 20, 5. Krizol, 78.

MEN'S GIANT SLALOM STANDINGS Final 1. Phil Mohre, 197 points.

WOMEN'S SLALON

WOMEN'S SLALOM
1. Tamara McKinney, U.S., 1111.80.
2. Eriko Hess, Switzerland, 1:12.90.
3. Matgorzala Tiska, Poland, 1:12.12.
4. Hamni Wanzel, Liechtenstein, 1:12.94.
5. Ursula Konzert, Liechtenstein, 1:12.94.
6. Roswitha Steiner, Austria, 1:12.97.
7. Darota Tiska, Poland, 1:13.15.
8. Paolette Mayani, Italy, 1:13.34.
9. Dantela Zini, Italy, 1:13.34.
9. Dantela Zini, Italy, 1:13.34.
10. Anni K rombichler, Austria, 1:14.63.

WOMEN'S OVERALL STANOINGS Finel
. McKinney, U.S., 225 points, Honni Wenzel, 193.

, Honni Yevina. L Hess, 192 4. Clisabeth Kirchier, Austria. 163. Augrig Walliser, Switzerland, 133. WOMEN'S SLALOM STANDINGS

Final
1. Hess. 110 points.
2. Markinnev. 105.
3. Maria Rosa Quaria, italv. 89.
4. Hanni Wenzel, 82.
5. Steiner, 70.

Dickson Advances to Final But Loses Title to Teacher

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
MUNICH — Brian Teacher won MUNICH — Brian Teacher won won his third major tournament af-the WCT tennis tournament here ter victories in the Australian tory over Mark Dickson, the 23-year-old American who beat Ivan Lendl in the first round. It was the first time that Dickson had reached a final since turning professional

eight months ago.

Teacher and Dickson are ranked 20th and 31st, respectively, on the world listing. Teacher, 28, who like Dickson was unseeded, hit accurate returns and superb serves to recover from a poor first set and take the title.

After just eight months on the professional circuit Dickson reached the final round without dropping a set. He eliminated Kevin Curren and Bill Scanlon as well

as Lendl. Beginning with confident serves and returns to take the first set, Dickson's ocrves failed him as the three-hour match wore on. He was unable to regain his concentration after the second set and bit wild

returns out of court.

Sunday with a 1-6, 6-4, 6-3 vic-championships and the 1982 Dortmund WCT murnament, received \$100,000 while Dickson took home \$32,000.

Teacher, from California, who

"We never played against each other before," Teacher said, "but I knew it would be hard."

Dickson took the loss philosophically, calling Munich his "biggest success" to date. "I jumped from 200th to 31st so why shouldn't I he able to reach a place among the top five in the world?" he said. Mayer Wins in Rotterdam

Gene Mayer downed Guillermo Vilus for the first time in his career,

6-1, 7-6, on Sunday to win the \$50,000 first prize in a \$300,000 Grand Prix tournament in Rotterdam, United Press International

> More Sports on Page 19

By Michael Katz moter, who was already planning the rematch of the year. Maybe the next fight between Michael Spinks and Dwight Braxton for the unified light-heavyweight title will be On Friday night, the undefeated Spinks jabbed his way to a close but unanimous 15-round decisioo - even Braxton's trainers thought

Spinks, warned by his corner

nor was he able to get inside, where

he does his attacking, against Spinks's jab. The first punch of the fight, a Spinks right to the top of

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey

— The so-called fight of the year was a disappointment to the pro-

their heads."

Spinks had won. The "Brawl for It All," as the fight had been advertised, turned out to be a defen-

about wearing himself out against a man who was at times brilliant in bobbing out of the way, rarely used his varinted right. He merely jabbed and moved away. "I beat him with one hand," he said. Braxton failed to punch enough,

the head, perhaps made Braxton

will be remembered not for been a spectacular loser, so wbat?

punches but for misses."

"Here's a fighter who fought a

and thunder.

Michael Spinks stamming a hard right to the head of Other too much," said Butch Lewis, won the WBA title and who is to pull his head back from Brax-

the premoter who had guaranteed ranked as the No. I contender by each \$1.2 million, a record for light both sanctioning bodies.

ton's countering overhand rights.

But when he tried to land serious

you got was two guys fighting with Michael can take oo a Braxton and control him for 15 rounds, that is Jimmy Jacobs, the manager of what the art of boxing is all about, Wilfred Benitez, who was among self-defense. For him to go out and 9,854 spectators at Conventioo prove bow macho he is, I think is Hall, said: "It was a disappoint-stupid regardless of what the pubment. This was a poor fight that lie might think. If Michael bad

Eddie Futch, the 71-year-old trainer who helped Spinks plan his jab-and-move strategy, agreed that "it was not the kind of fight that severe cut to see — light man a fellow who looks as frail and agreed to the kind of fight that the bull as the b people came out to see - lightning wispy as Michael, holds the bull at bay, they say it does nothing for "But it had to be a tactical the fight game."

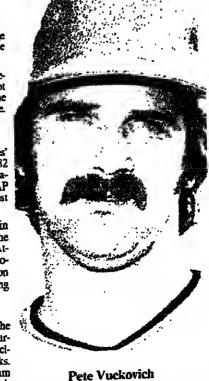
Fight," he said.

Spinks, in adding Braxton's World Boxing Council title to his World Boxing Association championship and raising his record to his common low wife. Sender Management of Spinks would be able to fight intelligently had been a concern in his dressing room. On Saturday be was to visit the grave of promising and raising his record to his common low wife. pionship and raising his record to his common-law wife. Sandra Mas-23-0, won the first four rounds and sey, who died in an automobile six of the first seven oo all three crash in Philadelphia two months judges' scorecards. He became the ago. "Some idiot went in there and division's first undisputed champi- told Michael to win it for Sandy." on since Bob Foster retired in and he broke down." Lewis said.

Spinks cruised through the early Before a rematch in the fall, he rounds. He jabbed well, then

Palm Beach, Florida. After Boggs complained of soreness in the shoulder of his pitching arm, the Braves, fearing a re-injury, sent him to Atlanta. Dr. Robert Wells performed explo-

Joe Sambito, a relief pitcher for the



1983 for Pete Vuckovich: At Best, an Interrupted Year The loss of Vuckovich, 18-6 last year, compounds the American League champions' suspense about Rollie Fingers, the owner of the property of the compounds the American League champions suspense about Rollie Fingers, the owner of the property of the proper By Ross Newhan

a forearm muscle tear.
-Definitely." Dalton said, "Rollie's situation is that much more important now." Fingers has yet to pitch in an exhibition game or to throw a breaking ball. He has

> "I broke my first bat," he said. "I love it. I started to jump up and down out there."
>
> Dalton said, "If he's back pitching by

Ladd, a rookie who pitched effectively in the playoffs and World Series, and veteran Jim Siaton, Slaton, who came back from a

We're not going to get a Vuckovich of. from that group," Dalton said, "but it could be a very big break for somebody. As for a trade, I'll go to the market only if I feel we're in a duress situation, and I don't think we're in a duress situation. We'll have Sutton from the start, McClure

Vuckovich talked about it while sitting at his locker. The tear was diagnosed in Los Angeles by Dr. Lewis Yocum. Vuckovich will have other exams to determine the next step. He believes his shoulder has been damaged for four or five years, over which he has won 12 or more games annu-

playoffs (4.40 ERA) and Series (4.50 ERA). He was 0-2 in four starts.

replace Vuckovich in a rotation that still particles Don Sutton, Moose Haas, Mike Caldwall and Bab McChange and Bab McChange

Houstoo Astros, underwent surgery Salurday to remove scar tissue from his left clbow and may throw again in 21/2 weeks. branchy saying he can find a Vuckovich had to do what I could handle. The Associated Press quoted a team spokesman as saying in Vero Beach, Florisance Tom Tellmann (7-7 at Hawaii) or stant aggravation and I reached a point of the pressure of the pressure

A Life Yet to Live

SUN CITY Arisons — If the total came to une more he would have a can's nine these. "Eight times I should have been dead

1 is of at I'm 8-0," he once said.

Amost tormgled by his unabilical cord at birth. Rispurred appendix at age 114.

Eight-hour operation for removal of a trimor from his head at 214. Surgery for complications of an appendentomy (followed by 12 days in isolation) while a high school rephonors: Walked away from a 1973 ac-cident in which he drove his car over an 0-loot (24-meter) embankment at 105 mph. Almost backed into a shorted 15,000-"att reactor while working for an electrical contractor. "Well, you get the idea," Pete Excision said.

He has remarkable resilience, but now Vackovich, the 1982 winner of the Amerian League's Cy Young Award and an al-Tou demonic competitor, faces yet anothor test: He has just learned that he has a totator cuff tear, an injury generally fata: to the careers of those who earn a living ith the fastball, curve and sider. its severity is not known yet, but it is

bad, terrible or worse," Milwanker's gen-cal manager, Harry Dalton, said. "Vuck is

going to have an interrupted year. The

TESTION IS TO WHAT CHEST!

star reliever, who did not pitch in either the playoffs or the World Series because of

been on an "upward track" in his recovery from the 1982 injury, Dalton said, but he is having stiffness in his dbow.

He pitched batting practice last week, however, and was elated with his velocity.

April 15 or May 15 we'll be satisfied." So, for now, the burden falls on Pere

with a year of starting under his belt, and Haas still young and still improving."

He said he was hurting during both the

"I convinced myself long ago that if I Dalion knows he would now have to pay a high price in the trading market and is branch saying he can find a Vuckovich successe from within If not extracted the point of overdoing it. I was too stubborn and too competitive to do it any differently. I felt I had to pay my dues. I felt I had to do what I could handle. successor from within. If not Staton, then There's been four or five years of con-

"Different individuals have different severities," he said. "It's early and it may not be that bad. At least I'm now aware of the

situation. I don't have to wonder anymore. Mentally, I'm fine. I'll be back." Braves Relieved Over Boggs Tommy Boggs, the Atlanta Braves' right-hander who missed most of the 1982 season because of a slight tear of the rotator cuff, bas not re-injured the muscle, AP reported the team as announcing io West

ratory arthropscopic surgery on Boggs on Friday and said he found nothing wrong with the suspect rotator cuff.

LANGUAGE

Wattle I Do?

By William Safire WASHINGTON — "We don't talk about that around

here. "Sorry — that's a word we don't

House aides when you bring up the subject of wattles. On this word, in the eternal race between photocopier and paper shredder, the shredder has won out; the ban on its use at the center of power goes beyond "executive privilege" to the depths of primitive taboo.

Wantes are those folds around the neck that are telltale signs of age in humans. In some lizards and swine. the hanging folds appear early; in turkeys and some other birds. fleshy lobes appear around the head at an early age and hang around for life; indeed, large and deeply wrinkled wattles may serve as an attraction to other turkeys.

Not so with people. Just as a double chin is usually an unwel-come sign of fatness, wattles used mainly in the plural, like wrinkles — mean that time's winged chariot is catching up. In President Reagan's case, cartoonists have seized upon his wattles as one of his most caricaturable characteristics, and the winces the word evinces suggest it has become a matter of some sensitivity.

As a service to White House image makers, let me suggest a fresh approach. Wantes, I agree, is a word with a reptilian image. However. dewlap is a word with a bappier connotation, referring to the skin hanging below the jaw of cows. The dairy industry contributes more to our economy than the alligator industry. Dew - from an Indo-European base of "to run," as in a brook - has come to symbolize freshness and morning befit-ting purveyors of "the New Begin-

Geezers have wattles; handsome elderly persons sport dewlaps. I am running my hand suspiciously around my own neck as I write. and fear that I may soon be bearing a lot more of this word. Can't the cosmetics people do something about dewlaps? It seems that they have abandoned the field to the scarf manufacturers.

During an extended grovel after getting a Greek derivation wrong. I

AMERICA CALLING

UNDA GOSNIEL where are you? Pam Allen saws the's in a stee cause Edith Percener and Pauline Young got away? with the boys much too young while Rhonda Menard and Jon Rosan were fighting over the same man, it's not me says Michel Taylor but Shirley Well who chosed the salor, Lucille Smith is dressed up great and Mary Blen MicCarl Ionova it's faller func-trought us all together for this won-derful trup.

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complained about hearing from a large group of Greek scholars, wondering in passing what the best collective noun for them would be.

A host of Greek scholars? No: that comes from the Latin, and if I Those are the responses you get were grouping Latin lovers, 1 — even on Mindanao-Deep back-would have a forum of them. Esther ground — from sensitive White Lafair of Philadelphia suggests a House aides when you bring up the phalanx of Greeks; J.V. Costa and Graeme McLean of New York prefer an attic of them; Saul Rosen of Bethesda, Maryland, likes chorus and Marvin Jaffe of Huntingdon Valley, Pennsylvania, plethora.

> David 5ider, of the department of classical languages at Queens College in Flushing New York, comes up with an unkind cut: He suggests a sounder of scholars. Since the origin of that seemed more Teutonic than Greek, it sent me to an unabridged dictionary. Obsolete, but perhaos pertinent: A sounder is a collection of boars.

Elizabeth Drew of The New Yorker noted it first: "Now everything is 'structural.' Structural' is a very popular and useful term. Some years ago, the concept of 'structural' unemployment — un-employment no one knew what to do about - gained general acceptance. Now, according to the Reagan administration, the group that promised the halanced budget. there are structural deficits."

A few days later, Hodding Carter 3d took it a step further: "With the doctrine of original sin out of the running in many circles these days." he wrote in The Wall Street Journal, " 'structural' will do very nicely to explain why nothing can be done about this evil or that, It won't last, of course, and given the way these cycles work, we'll be back to concepts and conceptual as in 'conceptual failure' — only too soon. All of them beat having to employ another word. You know: responsibility.'

As a card-carrying member of the Conceptual Frameworkers' Union, I have long been poadering the buildup of structural. Its first recorded metaphoric use --- meaning "built-in." in contrast to "peripheral" or "superficial" or "changeable" - was in a 1904 Harvard lecture by S.H. Butcher: "The subject matter of poetry is the universal that which is abiding and structural in humanity.

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A Shelter for Thurber's Ghosts

By Joe B. McKnight

The Associated Press OLUMBUS, Ohio - The ghost of Walter Mitty may yet find a home.

It has an attic where papa can sleep in a walnut hed that won't fall. It is far enough from the river so ac one will have to run from the flood. And it holds fond remembrances for the ghost of Muggs, the Airedale who bit people — but only once.

The metaphors are pure James Thurber, onetime newspaper reporter turned author, humorist, cartoonist, playwright and actor, who wove those characters and scenes and more into 30 years of drawing cartoons, writing books, essays and plays.

The humorist was born and got his professional start in Columbus, where only a tombstone commemorates bim. But if Donn F. Vickers and a group of civic and literary leaders can prevail, that will change this year. An ald red brick house where

the Thurber family lived from 1913 to 1917, and which later was the setting for many of his essays. has been acquired by the Metropolitan Learning Community, a private agency which hopes to develop a campus of nonprofit organizations in the arts and buman services in the neighborhood.

The bouse where Thurber was born in 1894 was razed years ago to make room for a freeway, but the family hadn't lived there very long. They lived all over what is Columbus's near-east side and briefly in Falls Church, Virginia. while his father, Charles, was on the staff of a congress-

The 110-year-old house the Learning Community bought is on a short boulevard of oncestately bomes built for 19th-century families of wealth. It is now in a rundown inner city neighborbood struggling with rehabilitation. The house, vacant and deteriorating for years, has 5.400 square feet an three floors, attic and basement, and boarded up windows. It was the scene for such Thurber essays as "The Night The Ghost Got In." "The Night The Bed Fell." "The Dog That Bit People," and "The Day The Dam Broke," the latter a parody on floods that ravished much of Ohio in 1913.



Vickers, executive director of the Learning Community, already has moved a baller company, music academy, and center for displaced homemakers into other houses on Jefferson Avenue, where the Thurbers rented No. 77 in what was then East Park Place Addition.

Thurber fans recognize the house number used in some of his essays, although he renamed the street Lexington Avenue, It was there. Thurber fans will recall, where the author told of being in the bathtub upstairs when he was frightened by a ghost racing around the dining room table downstairs.

Vickers hasn't heard or seen any ghosts in the house - yet. Nor has he found a broken walnut bed but he says it's been a lang time since anyone ventured into the atuc where Thurber's papa and grandfather sometimes Vickers is the force behind a

drive to raise \$200,000 to finance the restoration. Toward that end,

James Thurber and his wife in 1937.

The New Yorker magazine, where Thurber worked several years and which be belped shape in its formative stages, pledged to promote the project in an advertisement.

In addition, the restored old house is to be home and workplace for a writer-in-residence, some talented up-and-coming author to be chosen each year by an advisory panel of a dozen people from the theater, publishing and o**the**r arts.

Vickers envisions a \$25,000 stipend for the writer-in-residence, who would live rent free in the Thurber house. While there, the author would write for the Columbus Dispatch, where Thurber er, Harold Ross, he was a better got his start, teach a writing class at Ohio State University, and, Vickers hopes, "produce literary pieces inspired from contact with the James Thurber spirit."

"I'm constantly surprised by the number of writers and critics rios. who claim he was a genius," says Vickers. He says John Updike, asked if be thought himself a the Dispatch in the 1920s.

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good writer, replied: "I think I'm good, not as good as Thurber,

but then, few people are." Vickers says Thurber was admired because his writing seemed effortless. But he and Robert A. Tibbetts, curator of special collections at the Ohio State University Library, agree that Thurber worked hard at his light-hearted

His typical character was a befuddled urban male who seemed lost in a world he did not create, perhaps hounded by a strong, frowning woman. Such a woman frequented his cartoons.

Tibbetts watches over three shelves of original and early-edition Thurber, some of his 1930s cartoons cut from plaster walls in the attic of a bouse where the writer once lived in Connecticut. and some 20,000 pages of original manuscripts. Most of the Thurber material

at the university was donated by Thurber's second wife. Helen, who lives in Connecticut. Tibbetts lists 32 books of fic-

tion, bumorous essays and anecdotes attributed to Thurber. The first, "Is Sex Necessary?," was published in 1929 and co-au-thrred by E.B. White a colleague at The New Yorker. Thurber worked for The New

Yurker from 1927 to 1933 and is credited with making a substantial contribution to the magazine's urbane tone.

He twice attended Ohio State, but never was graduated. He was a junior when be quit the university for good in 1918, got a job with the State Department and went to Paris as a code clerk. By 1920 he was back bome, working as a reporter for the Columbus Dispatch, and writing plays for university drama groups.

By 1924 be was off again, to

New York, Paris, and back to New York where he was hired by The New Yorker in 1927 as managing editor. It took months for Thurber to convince the publishwriter than editor. Thurber died in 1961, a month

before his 67th birthday. The next year a book finished by his widow. Helen, was published under the title "Credos and Cu-That had been the title of a

newspaper column he wrote for

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GREEK POSTCARD Colleges Go U.S.

By Marvine Howe

New York Times Service THENS - The reign of the A professors is ending in Greek universities as a result of an educational revolution pressed by the government of Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou.

The Law on Higher Education. enacted last July, is being put into effect gradually. It abolishes the effect gradually. It about a representatives of deans and representatives of antocratic institution of the professional chair or one-main department. The law calls instead for the es-

tablishment of U.S.-style departments with integrated faculties. Eighty have been planned, and 50 are said to be operating. The law also says decisions are to be made by a collegial system in which junior faculty members and student representatives have a say along with professors. Demetrios Rokos, secretary-gen-

eral of the Ministry of Education, said in a recent interview that the law makes possible extensive discussion on curriculum and research programs by lecturers and students as well as by the professor, who formerly made the decisions him-

A lecturer at Athens Technical University said he and his colleagues "used to be an extension of the professor" but now "can decide on the curriculum with suggestions from the students and teach things the way we want to."

Under the new law, the present full-year term is to be replaced next fall at all of Greece's 13 state universities and advanced institutes by a two-semester system. More than 90,000 students are enrolled at these institutions. There are no private universities in Greece: the constitution prohibits them. It is generally agreed that the

law does not resolve some of the more urgent problems in education; the overcrowded schools; insufficient teaching staffs and administrative personnel; antiquated buildings, equipment and libraries, and the absence of research faculties. But there is widespread agreement that change has long been overdue.

resisting the erosion of their power. A small group of Athens University professors threatened last year to carry an appeal against the law before the higher constitutional court, but in the end gave up and

resigned from the university ser Their main complaints were loss of their prerogatives and v they said was the violation of versity autonomy with the es lishment of two bodies outside

demic control. The first is the National Uni sity Council, which is to advise government on planning of his education. Serving on it are

unions and other groups. The other organization is Academy of Letters and Scien through which the government aims to control standards in all universities. Its first 20 mein were selected by a ministr board.

The law has also been critic by students and junior fac nbers as not going far enoug The Association of Auxil

Teaching Personnel has c much power with the profess particularly in the areas of hi and promotions. The associa held a monthlong strike agains law last year but has since been watching developments.

Mr. Papandreou, who was cated at Harvard University taught economics at the Unive of California at Berkeley, has calling for radical change of G education for years. In 1978, t years before his Socialist F swept to power, it drafted a gram for the democratization higher education, centering on abolition of "the feudal institu of the professor's chair."

Mr. Rokos of the Educa Ministry also said the govern plans to open at least four new versities to increase the present ceptance rate from one out of applicants to one out of two wi the next few years.

At the same time, he said, open universities are to be set u all towns so that everyone wil able to benefit from a general

Some conservative professors are Bulgaria Publishes Bil

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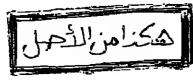
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